HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,377—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1905, PRICE 4 ANNAS.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

[TEN PAGES]
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Dâks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903		
14th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
21st "	ORIENTAL	5294		
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6893
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
25th "	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512		
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7903		
25th "	PENINSULAR	6294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7912		
22nd "	PENINSULAR	6294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports on route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.
YARRA	4,255	X	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	X	6th Jan. 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	3rd Feb. 1905.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent [illegible] other information for Travellers, and [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 2,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,000 tons, on MONDAY, 9th January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 10th January, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 10th January, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR MARMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,000 tons, on or about 10th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND COLOMBO.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,800 tons, on or about 6th January.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th January, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905
* † CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Cregletto	5,895	5th Apr. 1905
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,169	20th " "
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th " "

† Will call at Rome. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 800. 2nd Class Rs. 600. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th Jan. 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)..... Rs. 350
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged 45 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 250; Port Said, Rs. 300.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 860.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.

All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R. N.R.	5,124	4th Jan.,	1905.
ASIA	J. W Shanklin	8,011	19th "	"
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5,165	26th "	"

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY
AND
UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

			Rs. a.
BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25 in a box,	per box	8 0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25 "	"	6 8
ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE	50 "	"	10 0
FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25 "	"	4 0
LA SIRENE with Rings ...	25 "	"	3 0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE	25 "	"	3 0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.)	50 "	"	4 0
PERFECTOS	50 "	"	3 8
SENSITIVAS	50 "	"	3 0
TRABUCOS	100 "	"	9 0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE...	100 "	"	7 8

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

SMOKE
BAHADUR
CIGARS
THEY HAVE
NO
EQUALS!
McDOWELL & CO. LD.
MADRAS.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

FLAT WATCHES.

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal.....	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" EXHIBITION COUPON.
FREE TICKET TO INDUSTRIAL 1904 EXHIBITION.
CUT THIS OUT.

NAME OF COUPON HOLDER.

Holders of thirty Coupons will receive a FREE ENTRANCE (one day) Ticket to Exhibition on application to
Box No. 1483N., "Bombay Gazette,"
where Coupons may be sent superscribed "Exhibition"
Names of those entitled to Tickets will be published every morning in the "Bombay Gazette."

Note Instructions carefully. Write your name legibly in space for SIGNATURE.

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER

Is as complete a Machine as it is possible to produce.
All the Improvements possible are combined in it.
It has the Approbation of all Users, and its good name is fully sustained by the excellent Machines which are now being produced.
Call and inspect at your leisure.

SOLE AGENTS:
ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-52, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.
3. BISCUITS for DOGS 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,
4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

IMPORTERS OF
ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREECIAN, TURKISH PROVISION OILMANSTORES
of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.
ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE,
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."
PRICES VERY MODERATE, A TRIAL SOLICITED.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SINGER CO.
REMOVING
TO
HORNBY ROAD.

A LADY in connection with QUEEN MARGARET'S SCHOOL receives Daughters of gentlemen in her charming house in best part of Scarborough, five minutes' walk from School. Every care and comfort provided. Special attention given to delicate girls and those whose parents are abroad. Highest Reference given and References required. Terms on application to Mrs. C. H. care of Queen Margaret's School, Scarborough, Yorkshire, England.

WARREN'S GRAND CIRCUS
AND HIPPODROME
OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT, AT 9 P. M.
AND
SATURDAY, AFTERNOON AT 4 P. M.

NEW HORSE ACTS,
NEW CLOWN ENTREES,
NEW PANTOMIMES,
NEW ANIMAL ACTS.
FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
THE NEW LIONS,
"SULTAN AND JULIET."
NOVEL!
SENSATIONAL
THRILLING!

The Audience are particularly requested to keep their seats during this NEW LION ACT and not distract the attention of
The Animals or their Trainer HERR BURGE.

Box Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

THE SWADESHI MILLS Co., Ld.

THE OFFICE of the above Company has been removed to
NAVSARI BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
TATA & SONS,
Agents.

YOU DID NOT
GO TO DELHI
And you were not in the
Cars that ran
from Delhi to Bombay.
DO THE NEXT BEST THING.
See the Winners' and other
CARS
ON 5TH, 6TH, 7TH AND 8TH JANUARY,
AT THE
EXHIBITION OF MOTOR
CARS
AT THE
BOMBAY EXHIBITION.
9-15 p.m.
Soldiers and Sailors in costume Half Price to
CAFE CHANTANT.

CAFE CHANTANT
EVERY EVENING, at 9-15
under the direction of
Mr. WILL LANSDOWNE.
CAFE CHANTANT COMPETITIONS.

	Rs.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 7th. Hat Trimming Competition for gentlemen only.....Prize	15
MONDAY, JANUARY 9th, Special Performance from 6 P. M till 8 P.M. when a Comic Singing Contest will be held.....Prize	30

ADMISSION Re. 1.

Entrance Fee for Competitions Re. 1 for each event. To be sent with Names and Addresses to Mr. WILL LANSDOWNE, care of Exhibition before Midday, SATURDAY,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 6th and 7th instant,
A LAUGHABLE SKETCH
will be played by Miss ANNIE SHERAR and, Mr. WILL LANSDOWNE.
9-15 p.m.
Soldiers and Sailors in costume Half Price to
CAFE CHANTANT.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P. M. on MONDAY, the 16th of January, 1905, for the SUPPLIES of STATIONERY and DRAWING and SURVEYING MATERIALS during the year 1905-1906.

2. Printed forms of Tenders and conditions of Contract can be had on payment of Rs.(5) five for each form of Tender at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

3. No notice will be taken of Tenders unless accompanied by samples of approved quality.

4. The usual deposit of Rs. (800) eight hundred for Stationery and Rs. (500) five hundred for Drawing and Surveying Materials should be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging Tenders, which in the case of acceptance of the tender will be converted into contract deposit.

5. The deposit will be forfeited if the Tenderer withdraws his Tender before the decision of the Standing Committee is known or if in the event of its being accepted, he fails to execute the Articles of Agreement when required.

6. The successful Tenderer will have to pay the full charges for stamping and executing the contract.

7. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. I. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 4th January 1905.

TENDERS FOR TOWAGE.

TENDERS will be received up to NOON on the 10th instant, for TOWAGE of BARGES within the limits of the Port of Bombay.

LOWTHER & CO.,
Contractors,
H.M. I. M. Dockyard Extension.
3rd January, 1905.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, BOMBAY 1904.

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION. Open every day including SUNDAYS from 3 to 11 P.M. Admission Re. 1. Family Coupon Books of 20 Tickets for Rs. 10.

The Committee have decided not to sell any more non-transferable Coupon Books of Rs 10, Rs. 15 and Rs. 20.

Water Chute Ride Charge reduced to 8 annas.

Tram Cars available till 11-30 P. M.

VITHALDAS D. THAKERSEY,
Chairman,
Exhibition Committee.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" also, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—Visitors to Bombay Exhibition should not fail to see the beautiful Photographs of Local Indian Scenery, Ancient Architecture and High Class Portraiture, all executed at RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE OF CYCLES.—A limited number of first grade "Premier" and other high class machines are offered at specially favourable sale prices during Dec. Fully detailed particulars on application.—W. H. THORNS & Co., 13, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE PANORAMIC VIEW of the International Industrious Art Exhibition. Price Rs. 5 can be had at the PHOTO STUDIO, SCHOOL of Arts Compound, Bombay.

DE DION engined four-seated MOTOR CARS from Rs 2,500. Michelin tyres, cycles and all Motor and Cycle Accessories. Repairing any make Motor Cars and Cycles a speciality.—VATCHA BROS, Girgaum and Medow Street, Bombay.

HAMILTON HOTEL, KHANDALLA, (open throughout the year). This HOTEL is most pleasantly situated, Excellent Accommodation. TERMS MODERATE.—J. F. LOJO & SONS, Proprietors.

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precise Writing, arrange to hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box "No. 1234 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 0-9-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 0-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 150° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 3, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1873.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says:—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

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next day.	Whole Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000				Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in				
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.		
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11		20
	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 8	47 8	37 13		21
	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15		22
	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1		23
	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4		24
	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7		25
	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 2	38 10		[illegible]
	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 5	38 14		27
	25 [illegible]	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2		28
	26 [illegible]	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 13	39 6		29
	[illegible]	[illegible] 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11		30
	[illegible]	[illegible] 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0		31
	[illegible]	[illegible] 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6		32
	[illegible]	[illegible] 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12		33
	[illegible]	[illegible] 15	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3		34
	[illegible]	[illegible] 16	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10		35
	[illegible]	[illegible] 17	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2		36
	[illegible]	[illegible] 18	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11		37
	[illegible]	[illegible] 19	50 2	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5		38
	[illegible]	[illegible] 20	51 4	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15		39
	[illegible]	[illegible] 21	52 8	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10		40
	[illegible]	[illegible] 22	53 12	45 11	69 8	53 8	45 6		41
	[illegible]	[illegible] 23	55 0	46 14	69 12	54 8	46 4		42
	[illegible]	[illegible] 24	56 4	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3		43
	[illegible]	[illegible] 25	57 8	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4		44
	[illegible]	[illegible] 26	58 14	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6		45

[illegible] by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life [illegible]ly instead of Rs. 1,000.

[illegible]turning his whole life, he may secure the same sum of [illegible]ding thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium [illegible] whole term of life.

[illegible] or for his family in case of death, be may secure this [illegible]rly payments of Rs. 30-11.

[illegible]AND OTHERS

[illegible] System or Study-room Assurances is

[illegible]M, Gen[illegible] Manager.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE
WHITWORTH
BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

—

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.

60, TAMARIND LANE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Dagfred, 639 tons, Captain O Milberg, sailed yesterday for Bangkok, &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Laura, 2014 tons, Captain G Carot, sailed yesterday for Genoa, with a general cargo,

THE steamer Nordhvalen, 2120 tons, Captain L Brinick, sailed yesterday for Baltimore, with a cargo of manganese.

THE steamer Nordfarer, 2397 tons, Captain F Brunvich, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Alexandria in ballast.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nairung, 2361 tons, Captain J E Sandilands, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Vaselefs Georgios, 1946 tons, Captain P Cambanis, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Naples, in ballast,

THE steamer Castello, 2339 tons, Captain T W Leighton, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Cardiff 2nd December with a cargo of coal.

THE Floric-Rubattino S N Co's steamar Franz Ferdinand 3812 tons, Captain C Matcovich, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo, with the same bottom cargo and Rev Freche, Mr J B Moniz and 5 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3289 tons, Captain C F Osborne, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Suez—Mr A H Dunning, Mr and Mrs Kellett and child and Mr Nicholaides. For Marseilles—Lt J G McConaghy. For London—Col J A L Montgomery and Mrs Forster and infant. For Liverpool—Mrs G W Blair and infant, Mr J Cross, and Mrs L A Macaulay.

MAN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H S M Perseus	Comdr	Hill	RNavy
H M S Forpoise	Comdr	Botham	Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing			Royal Navy
R I M S Comet	Condr	Stecken	R I Marine
Do Investigator	Capt T H Heming		Surveying Steamer
Three Boat Baluchi			
R I M S Harding	Comdr Baugh		R I Marine

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Nordfarer s	Brunvich	Alexandria, Dec 18
	Castello s	Leighton	Cardiff, Dec 2
	Vaselefs Georgios s	Cambanis	Naples, Dec 9

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	City of Madrid s	Greenhorn	Karachi
4	Olympia s	Osborne	Liverpool, &c
	Dagfred s	Milberg	Bangkok, &c
	Nordhvalen s	Brunck	Baltimore
	Laura s	Carot	Genoa
	Nairung s	Sandilands	Calcutta, &c
	Franz Ferdinand s	Matcovich	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Kanara, for Persian Gulf
,, Loodiana, for Zanzibar, &c
,, Nordfarer, for Baltimore
,, Vaselefs Georgios, for Marseilles, and Genoa
,, Castello, for Hull via Karachi
,, Chusan, for China, &c
,, Capri, for China
,, Jelunga, for Calcutta &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	From
15	Bullmouth	Batoum
20	Umkuzi	Natal
29	Obra	Calcutta
30	Goorkha	London

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sir W T Lewis s—1040 cwts myrabollams David Sassoon and Co; 11284 cwts wheat 4600 cwts mowraseds 3100 cwts cottonseed Ralli Brothers; 20000 cwts wheat Sunday and Co; 1600 cwts myrabollams Avaghjee Becher; 2000 cwts bonemeal R Kaderbhoy; 1000 cwts mowrassed E D Sassoon and Co; 4000 cwts oil cake The New Mofussil Co; 1000 cwts bone meal M Jamal.

Director s—53 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 49 bales wool The Bombay Co; 500 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 119 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 30 bales wool J Doongersee; 200 bales cotton G Tijpal and Co; 43 bales wool E K M Jaitha; 846 bales wool H A M Osmman; 60 bales cotton waste by P H Uhichgar and Co; 4800 cwts mowrassed 2400 cwts cotton seed Ralli Brothers; 25 bales wool H Mitha and Co,

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—4 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 251 bales skins and hides W and A Graham and Co; 16 bales skin. R M Kooka; 39 bales hemp and 4000 cwts myrabollams Lavji Sassoon and Co; 4 casks Indian condiment H Muncherjee and Sons; 75 cwts olibanum A H Mowjee and Co; 21 bales skins R M Kooka; 72 bales skins H M Abba; 48 cwts gum Kiddle Reeve and Co; 12 bales skins M J Joomabhoy and Co; 8 cwts fishmawa R Dhunjee and Co; 70 cwts Indian chutney Framjee Nowrojee; 20 bales skins H N H Esaa; 19 bales hides Ewart Latham and Co; 55 cwts coir yarn D Jumnadas; 8 cwts wax L M Ramjee.

FOR HULL.

Palestrina s—2000cwts bonemeal R Kaderbhoy; 1997 cwts myrabollams Ebjee Ometee; 3160 cwts myrabollams and 3000 cwts cottonseed Waghjee Becher.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Oriel s—6090 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 12000 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Nordfarer s—6000 tons manganese ore R A Willis,

FOR GENOA.

Director s—200 bales cotton G Tijpal and Co; 5000 cwts gingellyseed and 1000 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers; 2001 cwts gingellyseed J Fatchiri 4002 cwts castorseed Societa Coleniale Italiana; 3000 cwts linseed Ernst Lam and Co; 4000 cwts gingellyseed A Blaschcek and Co.

Laura s—2000 cwts gingellyseed Killick Nixon and Co,

FOR TRIESTE.

Ellenia s—1 bale cotton Ralli Bros; 485 cwts olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co; 3001 cwts linseed A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Ellenia s—668 cwts gingellyse Societa Coloniale.

FOR ANTWERP.

Boxgrove s—750 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 10000 cwts wheat Tata and Co; 2000 cwts castorseed 2998 cwts rapeseed Nansee Khairaz and Co; 200 cwts gum J Nurbharam; 445 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Whartdale s—4000 cwts wheat Tata and Co; 2001 cwts poppyseed Ernst Lam Co; 231 cwts wheat Tata and Co; 3001 cwts poppyseed Ernst Lam and Co; 231 cwts rapeseed S C Italiana; 6001 cwts gingellyseed A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—2500 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 1000 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 2000 bales twist Sasson J David and Co; 400 bales twist Tata and Co.

Chusan s—43 chests opium P and O S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—2000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 400 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 750 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist C Bomanjee and Co; 500 bales twist R S Canjee and Co [illegible] bales twist R S N Talati and Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JAN. 3.

SECURITIES—

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£88 7-8	=	+ 3-16
2½ do. Reduced	£98	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£106 1-2	=	+ 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 5-8	=	unchanged

SILVER—

Spot in London	28 5-16	=	— 1-16
2 months hence	27 7-8	=	— 1-8
Spot in New York	61 3-8	=	— 1-32

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'13 1-2	=	— 1 1-2
Berlin	20'40 1-4	=	+ 3-4
New York Demand	4'85 7-8	=	— 1-4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent		unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-8 per cent	=	— 1-8
6 " " "	2 1-2 per cent	=	unchanged
4 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	=	— 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8 per cent	=	unchanged

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 3-4 per cent	=	— 1-4
7 day market loans	2 per cent	=	— 1-8

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Madras Rs. 30,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 16 1-4 D.-J., done firm.

METALS—

Copper Braziers £ 77
Yellow metal 6 3-4d
Bar Iron Belgian £4-16-0
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-7-6
Basic Steel Bars £4-17-6

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 5 1 1-8 sellers.

WHEAT—

Afloat for U. K. 2,530,000
White Delhi 31 D.-J. sellers
White Karachi 30 M.-D., buyers } quiet r
Red Karachi 28 7-8 J.-F. sellers,

RAPESEED—

Yellow Guzerat 34 1-2, A.-M., sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 33 3-4 J.-F. sellers } firmer
Brown 31 1-8 D.-J. value

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 32 3-4 A. M. value quieter.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York, 8 7-8
Tone of Bradford market during the past month. Firm with hardening tendency.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 8,000. Spot 3'83+6. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 117,000. Futures closed quiet.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
3'67	3'73	
+7	+7	
Mar.-April	April.-May	May-June.
3'75	3'78	3'81
+6	+6	+6
June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
3'83	3'86	3'88
+5	+5	+5
	Sep.-Oct.	
	3'90	

Receipts at U S Ports	86,000
Do. last year	128,000
Exports to Great Britain	42,000
Do. do Continent	86,000

In New York—

Spot	7'10+15
Futures, month of March	6'94+18
Do, do. July	7'21

In New Orleans—

Spot	6 5-8+1-8
Futures, month of April	6 96
Do. do. July	7'13

Tone at close firm.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 72 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 3rd January, 1905 :—

Cotton	23,881 bales.
Wheat	79,066 cwts.
Linseed	12,001 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	9,035 "
Gingellyseed	47,445 "
Poppyseed	1,314 "
Groundnuts	1,395 "
Castorseed	793 "
Rice	10,023 "
Myrabolams	5,593 "
Cottonseed	58,116 "
Mowraseed	1,979 "
Gram	12,854 "
Joowar	1,753 "
Maize	3,462 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion	Rs 6,43,273
Gold Coin	Rs. 11,25,000

Ex s s Nubia from Australia.

BOMBAY, JAN. 4.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s. 41-32d
Bank Demand	1s 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-2
Marks 3 do do	138 1-4 to 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	138
Shanghai 30 do do	195
Japan 30 do do (nom.)	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone.

Cash	98'1
1st Settlement 5th January	98'1
2nd do 1st February	98'0

Money Market.—Tone.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 20th October	5	do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November	6	do
Bank of Madras do 6th July	4	do

Bank of Bombay cash balance 7 1-4 lakhs down.

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet. Rs. a. p.
Ready 5 4 6 to 5 0

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 5 1-2
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready 5 9 10
Yellow Guzerat, Ready 5 11

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 5 8 0

Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready 25 1-2

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone steady.
Howree Khandeish Rs. 36 3-4 to 37
15 per cent Mixed Rs. 36 1-2
25 per cent " Rs. 35 3-4
50 per cent " Rs. 34 1-4
Black Kutnee Rs. 32

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—		firm,
Estimated sales	bales	8,000
Imports	do.	13,000

Jan.-Feb	Feb.-Mch.
3'78	3'83
+11	+11
Mch-Apl.	Apl.-May.
3'86	3'88
+11	+10
May-June	July-Aug.
3'92	3'96
+11	+10
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
3'98	3'01
+10	+11

COTTON.—The local market is steadier following home advices. Business, however, is very restricted and buyers are not inclined to follow any rise in prices here.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LTD.

The net profit of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd, for the half-year ending December 31, 1904, amounts to Rs. 1,66,262, including the balance brought forward. The usual dividend of 12 per cent. has been declared absorbing 90,000, and the balance 76,262 carried forward.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been somewhat irregular, showing a brisk to rapid rise in Sind, the Punjab, United Provinces, Rajputana and at Deesa, Dwarka and Saugor, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is in excess of normal over nearly the whole country.

Winds are north-easerly to south-easterly at most of the reportin stations and the force has been fresh to strong at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations noticeable are :—Maximum 5° in excess at Bangalore and 5° to 10° in defect in Sind, the Punjab Rajputana and at Cawnpore, Agra, Jhansi, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Surat, Ratnagiri and Mormugao ; and minimum 5° to 11° in defect at Lahore and Ratnagiri and 5° to 6° in excess at Ajmer, Neemuch, Bhavnagar Para and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 90° at Cuddapah and the lowest 41° at Jacobabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places.

Rain.—Colombo reports an inch and half and Jhansi, Agra, Lahore and Jaipur light to moderate showers.

Weather is showing a tendency to clear, but will yet remain partially cloudy in reveral places.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS

CORBETT—December 29, at Allahabad, the wife of Captain W F Corbett, South Staffordshire Regiment, of a son (stillborn).

GORDON—December 29, at Multan, the wife of Captain J L R Gordon, 15th Sikhs, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HARCOURT-KING—WINCKLER—December 26, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Vepery, Madras, by the Rev J B Thornton, William Procter, Assistant, Rodier Mills, Pondicherry, son of Mr S Harcourt-King, Borax Commission, to Daisy Ruth, youngest daughter of Mr J T Winckler, Indian Telegraph Service, Retired.

DEATH.

IMRAY—December 28, at Rani Camp, Travancore, suddenly, Robert Shipton Imray, aged 47.

PURE BLOOD.

KEMP'S

"CLOVERINE."

RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE,

A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.

An excellent preparation for cleansing the Blood from all impurties such as Salt, Rheum, Acne, Boils, Scrofula, Hives, Ulcers, Pimples, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Itch, Climatic Eruptions, and other diseases in which the System requires cleansing.

Endorsed by the Entire Medical Profession, who place this combination at the head of all preparations for purifying the Blood.

Price, Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD.,

HIS EXCELLENCY'S CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 36m. High water, 10-50m., 11-40a. Low water, 5 7m., 4-48a.

B. V. R., Inspection by the Inspector General of Volunteers, Santa Cruz Railway Station, 6 30 a. m. (B. T.)

Warren's Circus, 9 p.m.

Bombay Exhibition, 3 to 11 p.m.

Y. M. C. A. APOLLO BUNDER.—There will be an address for men by Mr. G. H. Kay, on the 'Conditions of Service" at 8-30 p. m. to-day. Bright singing. A hearty invitation to all young men.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Yarra" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m., to-morrow. Parcel mail for Netherlands, India-French-China and Japan close at 12 noon on the same day.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,935; the daily average being 159; new admissions 1,116; Parsees 558; Hindus 2,928; Mahomedans 1 053; and Christians 396. 38 children were vaccinated last month.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—Krishnabai, a Hindu girl, aged ten years, residing in a wady off Lady Jamsetji Road, while drawing water from a well near the house on Tuesday, accidently overbalanced herself and fell in. An alarm was raised and the girl was removed from the water in about an hour, but not before life was extinct.

FIRE IN A MILL.—A fire broke out in the mixing room of the Hindustan Mill, at Ripon Road on Tuesday. On an alarm of fire being raised, the Mill fire appliances were brought into requisition and the fire was put out in about half an hour. The fire engines from Byculla Chinchpogiy, Baboola Tank and Gowalia Tank, soon arrived on the scene, but were not utilised. The damage is estimated at Rs. 20 000, which is fully covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is not known.

CALENDARS.—We have received neatly got up tear-off calendars from Messrs. Glade & Co., agents for the Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company and from Messrs Kurwa and Hajiji, Ironmongers and Contractors, Abdul Rahiman Street. The latter also issus to their clients a pocket tablet calendar. Messrs. Thorn and Sons, Ltd. through their Calcutta Agents, Messrs, Framji and Sons send a sheet almanack containing a map of the seat of War and pictures of the distinguished personalities concerned in its progress.

RUN OVER BY A TRAM-CAR.—At Hornby Road Fort, Saheb Alisha, a Mahomedan octagenarian while attempting to get out of a tram car proceeding from Market to Bori Bunder, yesterday afternoon became confused and was run over by another tram-car No. 176, that was coming from the opposite direction. He was killed on the spot. The conductor of the tram-car ordered the deceased and other passengers, who had been standing in the rear part of the car, to get out as there was no room for them in the car. In getting out, the deceased met with the accident.

MUSIC AT THE EXHIBITION.—By kind permission of the Officer, Commanding the Band of the 113th Infantry will play the following programme of music at W. B. Green and Co.'s Restaurant to-day evening during dinner hours :—

March	A Foregiea A [illegible] A Ml Costa
Waltz	A Mill of Kent [illegible] G Lowthian
Selection	A happy days in D x o [illegible] J Turner
Sk tch	Our eis Jubile [illegible] T Hidgood
Lance s	The Duke of Fife [illegible] Wcot
Song	Under the Ham ock Free [illegible] Bob Cole
Valse	Eldorado [illegible] Boyle
Gallop	Dance de Cosaques [illegible] Michels

ROBBED IN A MARRIAGE PROCESSION.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Shaw charged Succaram Khundoo Jadeo, a young Hindu, with stealing a gold bangle of the value of Rs. 12 the property of one Nanabhoy Balaji. The evidence showed that on Sunday last the complainant while walking along with a marriage procession, carrying his daughter in his arms, felt a jerk. He at once turned round and saw the accused running away. He became suspicious and on looking at the hands of the child, discovered the bangle on one of the hands was missing. The complainant raised an alarm of thief. The accused was chased and arrested with the bangle in his possession. He was convicted and sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Kersasdas, third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the charge of cheating preferred by Mr. Ansell, Superintendent of the Tramway Company against Ramchandra Balubhai. It appeared that on the 21st of December last a Borah named Fazal Hasan lost his purse, containing Rs. 47, in a tram-car. The purse was subsequently seen by the conductor, who picked it up, and showed it to the other passengers in the car, including the accused. Later, the accused went to Mr. Ansell, and described the lost property, which he claimed it as his own. It was given to him. In a short time the Borah turned up, and claimed his purse. On an investigation, it was discovered that the accused obtained information about it on the conductor's showing the "find" to him, along with the others. Accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous of imprisonment and to a fine as Rs 150 or in default of payment, to another three months.

THEFT AT TREACHER'S SHOP.—Before Mr J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Draper charged Ramawtar Buchoo, a Ramoose in the employ of Messrs. Treacher and Co's. shop at Byculla, with stealing surgical knives, instruments and other articles of the collective value of Rs. 120, the property of his employers. The evidence showed that for several months articles had been missing from the shop, and a report was made to the police. On Tuesday morning the police in consequence of certain information received, searched the house of the accused and found the articles in a box. The articles were subsequently identified by Mr. MacCarthy of Messrs. Treacher and Company, as the property belonging to that Company. The accused then made a statement in consequence of which some more property was found in the house of another man. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Walker charged Luximon Nanoo, a Hindu, with having in his possession one travelling rug and a quantity of wearing apparel and sundry articles of the value of Rs. 94, which he could not satisfactorily account for. The accused was arrested in connection with a theft on Sunday last and on his house being searched, a bundle containing the articles was found. Being questioned about the property, the accused stated that it had been given to him by a Hindu gentleman, whom he pointed out. But the Hindu gentleman denied all knowledge of the property. The accused then said that he had purchased the articles at Karachi. The Magistrate in convicting the accused observed that the property found in his possession, was of a miscellaneous nature and was not likely to have been got from a Hindu. Some of the articles must belong to a European and some to a Parsi. Again there was a piece of cloth which was only worn by Sidee women. The accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—The Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, has received the following further contributions to the Centenary Celebration Fund :—Mr K B Sethna Rs 25, Dr F F L Penno Rs 25, Mr K S Powwala Rs 25, Mr R S Powwala Rs 25, Mr S Judah Rs 25, Professor S M Isfahani Rs 25, Lieut-Col A S Jayakar Rs 50, Mr N M Moos Rs 25, Mrs Pechey Phipson, M.D Rs 50, Mr D J Tata Rs 25, Sir Jamsetjee Jejibhoy, Bart, Rs 50, Mr Bomanji D Petit Rs 25, Mr K R Cama Rs 35, Messrs. Merwanji and Hormasji Cama Rs 40, Mr Dhanjisha P Mistri Rs 25, Mr R J Tata Rs 25, Mr Furdoonjee Jamsetjee Rs 25, Mr J E Modi Rs 25, Mr K D Dubash Rs 25, Bai Awabai Framji Petit Rs 25, Mr B N Serval Rs 25, Mr B H J Rustamjee Rs 25, Mr P A Wadia Rs 25, Mr F E Dinshaw Rs 25, Mr Jehangir B Petit Rs 25, The Hon Mr E H Fulton Rs 25, Mr Limji N Banaji Rs 25, Mr Rustamjee N B Jejibhoy Rs 25, Mr N P Sethna Rs 25, The Hon Mr D R Chichgar Rs 25, Mr Currimbhoy Ibrahim Rs 100, Mr J E Aspinwall Rs 25, Mr P B Madon Rs 25, Mr M H Kothari Rs 25, Mr Rastamjee J Jejibhoy Rs 15, Mr M V Kibe Rs 25 Mr M Macmillan Rs 25, Rev R Scott Rs 25, Rev Dr G P Taylor Rs 25, and Professor A R Normand Rs. 25.

FALSE COMPLAINT BY A CONTRACTOR.

ACCUSED FINED.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup disposed of a case in which Ragoonath Mahadoo, a contractor and commission agent, was charged with falsely charging one Govind Balla Jadhow with theft of a bond for Rs. 700, knowing there was no just or lawful ground for such charge. The evidence showed that on the 25th August last, the accused lodged a complaint, before Inspector Murray charging Govind Balla with the theft of a bond, which he said he had left on a table in his office on the 27th July last. Inquiries were instituted with the result that the bond was recovered from one Vithal Megji to whom Govind had given it for safe custody. The case was placed before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr P. H. Dastar, who found the charge to be false and sanctioned the prosecution of the accused. It further appeared that the accused and Govind Balla took a contract for the loading and unloading of steamers the money being advanced by the accused. Govind's half share came to Rs. 700, and for this sum he executed a bond in the favour of the accused. This bond was drawn up on the 27th July last, by a professional writer at the Girgaum Post Office, in the presence of one Gungadhar Hari, who was then in the employ of the accused as a clerk. After the bond was written, Govind personally took it to the accused's house, showed it to him and told him that the bond would not be given to him until he transferred the contract to his (Govind's) name. Govind then took the bond away and gave it to Vithalji Megji for safe custody. The accused promised to have the contract transferred to Govind's name but failed to do so, although Govind asked him to go to the Docks to have the contract transferred. Subsequently about a month after the accused made a complaint to the police that Govind had stolen the bond.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that it was clearly proved by evidence that the bond never left the possession of Govind Balla and therefore there could be no doubt that when he charged Govind with the theft of the bond, he (accused) knew that there was no just and lawful ground for such charge. In his complaint to the police he distinctly stated that he placed the bond on his table in the office on the 27th July last, but now in his statement he said that he could not positively say whether the bond was left on the table ; nor could he positively say whether Govind gave it to him. The evidence further showed that the accused repeatedly asked Govind for the bond and that he was anxious to obtain possession of it. As, however, Govind refused to give him the bond, until the contract was formally transferred to his name, the accused apparently thought that the best way of getting the bond would be by charging him with the theft of it. The Court for these reasons found the accused guilty and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs 250 or in default to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

YESTERDAY the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held in the Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey presiding. There were also present :—Mr. J. Macdonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. K. E Dadachanji, Dr. D. B. Master, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula.

DUST-BIN STANDS.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner :—

"I have the honour to state that in response to the invitation of tenders for the work of paving dust-bin stands in different parts of the City four firms have submitted tenders as under :—Messrs Ramji Keshavji and Purshotam Dosha and Co, Rs 8,336-0-0 ; Messrs Esufali Abdulali and Co, Rs 8,460-2-4 ; Messrs M

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, JAN. 5, 1905.

THE TERMS OF SURRENDER.

TELEGRAMS, received subsequently to the writing of our remarks of yesterday, raise doubts as to whether the Russians dealt quite honourably with their opponents in the surrender of Port Arthur. When they proposed to surrender and begged a cessation of hostilities pending the discussion of terms, a strict observance of the military moral code would have prevented the destruction of a single ship or fortress. "Spare our lives and we will give you all we possess" was the effect of their plea, and while Japan was preparing to extend the right hand to them, they were busily engaged in surreptitiously destroying all their warships—which caught fire, they told us—wrecking their forts and everything valuable and packing off their destroyers, in the hope that they would be able to run the gauntlet and join the squadron now on its way to Japanese waters. It is easy to understand Japanese indignation, for the terms of the agreement, communicated to us by the Mikado's Consul, specify that the whole fortress with its ships, arms, ammunition, military buildings and materiel and other Government property should be surrendered. General Stoessel appears to have been anxious to hold on, but his staff represented to him that was impossible and urged him to tender the submission of the garrison. But his desire to prevent the enemy from gaining anything by his surrender seems to have had the upper hand, and the destruction of the spoils, to which the victors could lay just claim, was unworthy anyone except perhaps a Russian. Of course no heed could be paid to the clamour of the Japanese newspapers for severe treatment of the garrison in consequence of this duplicity. It is a mere quibble to say that the destruction of the ships occurred considerably before the Commissioners sat, though after the Council of War had decided to surrender, they could not have found men to carry out the work, had not hostilities been suspended. The magnanimous treatment of the surrendered garrison is, therefore, much more than it could expect and much more than it deserved. The release of the officers on parole merely sets some of Russia's most capable officers free to serve the Tsar in any capacity he pleases to employ them, and if the war continues, we doubt if a solitary officer, spared and liberated this week, will be absent from the front, after the lapse of the shortest possible space of time necessary to enable them to reach it. Port Arthur doubtless is a debris-strewn desert; but it is none the less so for any observance of the tenets of an honourable surrender. Officers and men would have been kept prisoners by any other nation, General Stoessel alone being permitted to return to his country on parole. Had the Japanese declined even this tribute to a brave man, they would have done him the greatest possible kindness, for, if perpetual banishment be not his lot, his career in the army, for which he did so much, may be considered at an end. It is a mistake, whichever way it be regarded, to show much magnanimity to a Russian.

SIR FREDERIC FRYER AND BURMA.

SOME days ago, before a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, Sir Frederic Fryer read a paper on the province over whose destinies he was once called upon to preside. It began something like a chapter of a school geography with its boundaries, length, breadth, area, and population and physical facts. But it soon broke away from conventional lines and ran into personal reminiscences, speaking of the people and the country and their belief and superstitions. Sir Frederic recounted how he once found a man in jail, having been sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for killing another man. He told Sir Frederick that he had cut off the man's arm and he had bled to death. The prisoner explained that the man said he had a charm against sword-cuts and had challenged him to cut him with a sword. He accordingly did so and was much surprised at the result, neither believing that the charm would fail. In another case which came under his notice, a Burman, who thought he had a charm against water, at his own request was tied hand and foot and thrown into a river. The natural result followed, but we do not find that the belief in charms was in any way shaken. Sir Frederic found the Burmans kind, fond of children and animals, and it is only when they become excited that they are cruel. They are all fatalists and face death with equanimity. On this account it was imagined they could make good soldiers, but their want of any habits of discipline prevents this. Had it not been for this little defect, it is conceivable they might still have held direct control of their own country. But they understand self-interest very well, and as soon as they found that we were conquerors and that consorting with dacoits brought them into trouble, they began a career of good behaviour.

Speaking of the resources of the country, Sir Frederic reminded his hearers of the value of Burmese teak forests. It is a mistake to suppose that there are any purely teak forests. The tree is found sprinkled either singly or in groups, intermingled with many other kinds of forest trees. There is said to be generally about ten per cent only of teak in a forest, and there are about 150 different genuses and species of forest trees to be found in each forest. The teak tree was always a royal tree in Burma, and no private person was ever allowed to fell one of them without a license. The property of Government in teak trees being universally admitted, it has been the policy of Government gradually to reserve all forests in which teak is found in any quantity, and there are now nearly twenty thousand acres of reserved forest in Burma. This area is being gradually increased year by year as the Forest Departments are able to examine more and more forests. Much injury was done to the teak in the early days of British occupation by indiscriminate felling, particularly in the Tenasserim forests, but all this has been put a stop to, and the injury to some extent repaired. India-rubber trees are numerous, and Government is now, somewhat late in the day, taking steps to conserve them. Unfortunately the Forest Department in Burma is undermanned. It might be strengthened with profit to the State, but the State is sometimes slow to recognise what is for its good. Mines and minerals too require attention. Those worked at present are petroleum, rubies, gold, tourmaline, jade, amber, mica, steatite, tin, lead and silver. There are other minerals, such as iron, plumbago and, probably as the development of country proceeds, much mineral wealth will be discovered. Each of the minerals was touched upon by Sir Frederic, who succeeded in interesting his hearers with his ideas of their profitable development.

Sir Frederic Fryer thinks we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the present condition of Burma. Considering that no part of Burma was under British rule before 1826, it cannot be denied that much progress has been made. To take over a country, which had hitherto been administered in the roughest and readiest manner, and to apply to it all the methods of civilised Government, must always be an arduous undertaking. When we took over Upper Burma, Sir Frederic said, we had to equip it, as we had previously to equip Lower Burma, with every kind of building needed for civilised administration. All these have been supplied or are in the course of provision. There is still, however, he admits, something to be done, both in Upper and Lower Burma. As an instance, he cited the increase of cultivation. Population and revenue in the delta of Lower Burma have made it necessary to add another district to the Irawadi division in spite of the fact that an additional district had already been created ten years ago. Then the work of the Civil officers has so increased that a separate Judicial Service is now found to be required as executive, revenue and judicial work can no longer be carried out by single officers. All this means additional expenditure, but fortunately the revenues of Burma have hitherto constantly increased from year to year, and with the large area of cultivable waste, which is being gradually brought under the plough, there is felt to be no immediate danger that the limit of expansion will soon be reached. Sir Frederic commends Burma as a suitable field for the investment of capital, feeling sure that as the country becomes better known, more and more capital will be attracted to it. In any case, he assured us, trade must increase, and so far as he can foresee, the prosperity of Burma is likely to continue undiminished. If nothing else could be said for British administration in Burma, Sir Fredric Fryer asserts that at least the condition of the people has been improved under our rule. There has been a considerable advance in the market price of produce, and in many districts, where the rates were settled some years ago, the people have had the full advantage of this advance. Statistics show that the indebtedness of the people is on the increase, but this is not any indication of poverty, but it is due partly to the fact that Burmans are naturally extravagant, and partly to the fact that they have borrowed money in order to increase the area of their cultivation.

CANALS IN INDIA.

EXCESSIVE railway rates have recently served to direct attention at home to the restoration of the English canals to the position they once held for the transport of goods through the country. A writer in a home paper has taken the opportunity to put in a word for the development of the canal as a means of inland transport in India, and indicates the neglect of Government to make the most of the inland water ways of the country. He points out that during a period in which 250 millions of capital have been spent on railways in India, not more than four millions have been spent on navigable channels of which practically the whole has been on artificial canals and little or nothing on the natural water ways. What canals exist in India have, in the greater number of cases, been constructed primarily for irrigation purposes. Some of these irrigation canals have been made navigable but, with one exception, neither in regard to these nor the few designed exclusively for navigation, according to this writer, have the financial results of navigation been profitable. One explanation offered for this failure is that the canals designed in the first instance for irrigation, were not suitably designed for navigation. Of those canals constructed purely for navigation, the Calcutta and Eastern Canal is mentioned as being very successful and competing well with the Central Bengal Railway which was built to tap the same tract of country. The Calcutta and Orissa Canal has suffered during the last few years by the opening of the Bengal Nagpore Railway from Cuttack to Calcutta; and the competition of the North-Eastern line of the East Coast Railway has been felt by the Buckingham Canal which runs along 250 miles of the Madras coast. It is, however, in regard to the natural waterways of India that the greatest possibilities for the development of inland water transport are to be found. The rivers of Bengal, which are navigated by steamers and fully loaded barges during the rainy season, are not easily navigable in the dry season, but it is held that, in some cases, the removal of a few bars would effect an improvement, adding enormously to the carrying capacities of steamers, flats and native craft, and make possible considerable reductions in all freights. The same writer, moreover, declares that in many of the Bengal rivers it would be possible by training works of various kinds and by dredging to improve the navigation very greatly in the dry season. Up to the present, however, little or nothing has been done in this direction. Tolls are imposed on all artificial canals and the few natural water ways which are to some extent maintained by the State. There can be no disposition to question the view of the correspondent that the trade of India demands, perhaps more than that of other countries, all possible facilities for cheap transit and it is satisfactory to be told there are signs that the neglect of the natural water ways in the matter of State expenditure is coming to an end.

LORD KITCHENER proceeds shortly to the Nepal terai for Tiger shooting.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will pay a short informal visit to Calcutta next week.

THE Agricultural Conference at Pusa will open on the 6th instant, and promises to be a very representative gathering.

THE roads into Kashmir are blocked by remarkably heavy snow, and all traffic is suspended except the carriage of mails.

THE G. I. P. Railway are now constructing a railway from Warora towards the Nizam's territory to a place called Bellarpur, where there is a coalfield which promises exceedingly well.

THE Nizam will arrive in Calcutta at the end of the current month. Sir David Barr will accompany his Highness, and say good-bye to Lord Curzon, as he vacates the post of Resident a few weeks hence.

THE Lick Observatory has discovered a crack, or rill, in the moon's face eighty miles long through the valley of the Alps. It is in the nature of a fissure in the moon's crust or may be a dry river bed and it is a few hundred feet wide. The crack is visible when the sun is shining at a certain angle.

THERE is no further news of interest from Dir, but it is believed the Nawab of Nawagar is bent upon annexing Jhandoul. The Moveable Column stands ready at Nowshera to proceed to Chakdara in case serious fighting occurs. This should have the effect of strengthening the Nawab of Dir's hands, and prevent any general combination against him.

AT a meeting of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, on the 14th of December, a decree was passed establishing scholarships for women. The Board also established twelve new entrance exhibitions, which are to be awarded to successful male and female candidates at the senior and middle grade examinations conducted by the Board of Intermediate Education in Ireland.

MRS. ISABELLA LUCY BISHOP, the well-known traveller and author, of 13, Melville-place, Edinburgh, who died on October 7, left property of the total value of £33,408, of which £33,321 is net personalty. Mrs. Bishop bequeathed about £3,500 to various charities. Miss Henrietta Rintoul, daughter of the founder and Editor of the "Spectator," who died in November last, left property of the gross value of £8,556.

A VERY sad accident, showing the danger of so-called toy guns, occurred on the 28th ultimo at Secunderabad to Florrie Gibbs, aged 7 years, the daughter of Dr. Gibbs, of the Residency Hospital, who was shot by her brother, 13 years of age, with a Daisy air gun, which the latter had taken up. The pellet entered the forehead clean and killed the little girl instantaneously. Much sympathy is being felt for the parents, who are well-known and much esteemed.

ON December 9th, the great feast after the Fast of Ramadan was celebrated publicly for the first time by Mohammedans in London. The celebration, which took place in Hyde Park in heavy rain, was organised by the Pan-Islamic Society. Just after eleven o'clock a square of oil cloth was laid on the grass near the kiosk by the Marble Arch entrance to the park. Standing on this one of the followers of Mohammed intoned the call to prayers," crying, "Allah! Allah! Allah!" After this the leader of the celebration, Abdul Quadir, offered several prayers in Arabic. The ceremony was watched by a number of persons who were deeply interested.

MR. DEAKIN, who is now doing his oratorical best to convert the Commonwealth Parliament to Mr. Chamberlain's way of thinking, was a prominent Spiritualist in early manhood, and he married the daughter of the high priest of Melbourne Spiritualism—a gentleman who published an immense volume of evidence on messages and manifestations from the unseen world. When he first emerged into political prominence, Mr. Deakin was nearly always depicted in a white sheet by the Melbourne caricaturists, and in mysterious ghostly attitudes. A peculiarity of Mr. Deakin's is that he is never without a novel. In office or out of office, he is a persistent devourer of fiction. This is surely significant in view of the position he has now taken up, writes a home paper.

IN the "Baptist Almanac" for 1905, just published (Banks and Son), it is told that the Rev. Archibald Brown, the well-known Baptist preacher, was once waited on by the owner of a beer-shop, who sought to enlist his support in obtaining a spirit licence. But why, asked Mr. Brown, very much puzzled, should you expect me to wish you to obtain a spirit licence? Well, you see, sir, said the publican with a knowing wink, the building's very near your tabernacle—in fact, only just over the road; and you understand, if—if—well, when any of your congregation fainted, it would be very handy to have a public-house so near, where you could get a drop of brandy. Mr. Brown's reply has not been chronicled. Of another prominent Paptist preacher—the Rev. William Cuff, now of Shoreditch Tabernacle—there is also a story told. It is to the effect that when he was preaching in a certain church one hot summer afternoon, a man in a smock-frock, sitting in the gallery over the clock, kept leaning over to see the time. Being irritated, Mr. Cuff, in a tone that was well understood at the time, said: "I beg to inform that man who has just looked at the clock that it is twenty-three minutes past four, and that I shall have my dreary sermon in a minute or two." "I beg pardon please, sir," said the man, "I wasn't looking at your sermon, but the cows must be

WHAT LIES BEFORE ROZHDESTVENSKY.

SOME NAVAL OPINIONS.

WITH the advent of Rozhdestvensky's armada in the Indian Ocean, the second act of the great Asiatic drama opens, and the interest intensifies. The first act has already succeeded in disturbing the equanimity of the whole world. In the second we must be prepared for a deepening note of tragedy as the Russian Admiral and his fateful ships advance across the Indian seas, to that vast dislocated barrier of land which, like the vertebræ of some prediluvial monster, stretches across his further course into the Pacific.

It is at this point that the curtain will ring up on the third and last act, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette." And here also it is just possible that a certain obscurity may fall upon the movements of the Muscovite fleet, which, if doomed to press on, may, it is thought, have planned to pass into what is virtually the field of battle by some gate at which it may be least expected.

Now, there can be little doubt that Rozhdestvensky's first object is not to find and destroy his enemy, but to evade him by hook or by crook, and get his ships and men into Vladivostok before staking everything on an encounter with the sea-kings of the Mikado. If there were any possibility of preparing his ships for battle, after their long sea voyage, at any point west of the Straits, he might—as presumably his force is intended to fight—enter the China seas with drums beating and banners displayed. But it is his fate to lack any such harbour of refuge nearer than the distant goal to which he is bound and between which and himself lurk the warships of his redoubtable foe.

The momentous question which thus rises is—How does Rozhdestvensky hope to reach Vladivostok without fighting? And the solution of this problem gives birth to a situation of unparalleled interest. Whether he succeeds or not must first of all largely depend upon the passage by which he takes his ships into the Pacific, and the efficiency of the Japanese Intelligence. A reference to the map will show that to pass through the "Gates of the East," he must make choice of a series of defiles through that great barrier of islands extending for 1,800 miles from the north-western point of Sumatra to Timor on the east, the last 500 miles from the North Australian coast.

The two largest of these defiles, the Straits of Malacca and of Sunda, are the usual routes between East and West. The former is in length about 500 miles, with a breadth varying from about 200 to 25 miles. There are several islands within the straits, and the exit, in view of a possible attack, is imperilled by a host of islands of various sizes. Further east the Straits of Sunda, between the great islands of Sumatra and Java, would afford a quicker passage, as they are not more than 90 miles in length. Their passage, however, is similarly endangered by the existence of a number of islands and islets, among them the remains of Krakatoa, destroyed by the most terrible volcanic disturbance the inhabited world has ever known. Moreover, both straits narrow considerably towards their eastern mouths, in the case of Sunda to about 10 miles, which must add greatly to their perils from a naval point of view.

Further eastward may be noticed a series of minor passes through the long chain of islands, as far as Timor. But these narrow waters, as well as those beyond, swarming with countless archipelagoes, are still very incompletely surveyed, and would be fraught with serious navigating dangers to such a fleet, which it might well hesitate to encounter.

There is one other important consideration which will conceivably influence the Russian point of passage, namely, the radius of action possessed by the Japanese warships. The coal capacity of the latter has largely been sacrificed to armament. But it must be remembered that Japan now possesses in Formosa a valuable advanced base for any southward naval action, and thence will be able to work fast colliers down to any of the numerous and insignificant islands, whose neutrality may safely be regarded as a negligible quantity.

We may take it, therefore, that there will be nothing to prevent Togo from operating, with his cruisers and destroyers, in the neighbourhood of the straits, if he so chooses, and there is one possibility which, in view of recent happenings, the Japanese cannot afford to lose sight of. The chance that the Russians may attempt to force themselves upon the hospitality of the French at Saigon for any final tinkering is one that makes a Japanese surveillance of this port a serious necessity. This port, indeed, is the great danger point in the China seas, as any assistance afforded by the French at this stage, similar to that at Cherbourg and Algiers, could fairly be regarded by the Japanese as an act of war, entitling them to appeal to their alliance.

In view, therefore, of Japanese vigilance at this point, it is highly probable that the Russians will choose one of the more easterly passages, and endeavour to reach Vladivostok to the east of the Philippines, through the Straits, of Macassar, or the Molucca passage. Another naval suggestion in this connection, is that for some little time past the Russians have been establishing a depot or depots of coal and supplies upon one of the innumerable islands which lie in their course to the northward. There is, at any rate, a strong suspicion of this, and it would account for much of the mysterious movement of colliers from the Straits, and elsewhere, for some time past, which have not all found their way to Japan or Vladivostok. The difficulty of reaching the latter place in the face of active opposition is so great that Russia cannot but have reckoned on the possible necessity of having some secret coaling place for any of her ships which might be forced to dodge southward again.

Whether Rozhdestvensky means to try for Vladivostok by dispersing his ships or not, none of them can reach their goal without running the gauntlet of the Japanese islands, and the slower his advance the less his chances of success, as the ice-belt moves to the south. But such evasive tactics would involve much serious loss of time; and those who talk of these scattered vessels stopping to prey on Japanese commerce, or to bombard the coasts of Japan, forget that ships practically dependent on salvation upon their own bunkers cannot afford to indulge in such dilatory adventures.

Accordingly, as one who is well acquainted with those seas points out, if Rozhdestvensky adopts evasive tactics in order to reach Vladivostok, they can only, by the greatest good fortune, succeed in being evasive until his ships attempt to enter the Sea of Japan through the Straits which Togo can easily arrange to guard. But, in the event of failure their only hope before their coal is exhausted will be to rendezvous at some prearranged place of assembly, as indicated above, where they may hope to find fresh supplies and coal.

As it is apparent that the Government of the Tsar is now convinced that ultimate victory is impossible without supremacy at sea, unless they are prepared to treat for peace, the fall of Port Arthur is not likely to alter the determination to try another fall with Togo. Failure, or even halting, of Rozhdestvensky, they think, would be tantamount to public admission of the despairs of final success.

But if not recalled, he must be useless waiting for [illegible] he dallies the foul[illegible] Far Eastern fo[illegible] failure, and [illegible] and his fle[illegible] Pacific Squ[illegible] foes, it is [illegible] come to te[illegible]

AN at[illegible] Innsbruc[illegible] are certa[illegible] there is [illegible] snow to[illegible] winter[illegible] thea[illegible]

PORT ARTHUR'S FALL.

THE LAST DESPERATE STAND.

DRAMATIC AND TERRIBLE SCENE.

THE TERMS OF SURRENDER.

AMERICA AND MEDIATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

The news of the fall of Port Arthur has now been published in Russia and has had a depressing effect, but the papers exhort the nation to support the Government in prosecuting the campaign and to show that Russia is a great nation.

The most poignant note struck in the accounts given by Russian survivors was by a Russian naval officer at Chifu, who said to Reuter's correspondent :—

"The news that General Stoessel was prepared to treat for surrender was received by the soldiers with the utmost relief. For a month past severe wounds have been welcomed by them because it meant relief from incessant fighting and tunnelling, on half rations. It is a mere handful of broken men who surrender and on the debris strewn desert which the Japanese gain, not one of Port Arthur's magnificent public works remains.

"General Stoessel still wanted to fight and only yielded to the entreaties of his staff who pointed out that the men were utterly worn out and had no ammunition.

"For a month we held Port Arthur with bayonets alone, for instance at Erhlungshan where the garrison died fighting the machine guns with the bayonet.

"General Nogi has taken Port Arthur with Artillery and tunnels. His rifle bullets were seldom effective. The capture of Metre Hill which cost as 5,000 men was the beginning of the end."

Various inspired suggestions in the direction of peace are emanating from Washington, representing President Roosevelt as anxious to mediate but unable to move until he is approached by both belligerents.

Nothing whatever of a confirmatory nature has been received in London, where the peace rumours are discredited.

Admiral Foelkersahm's supplementary Baltic Squadron has anchored in Passandava Bay, Madagascar.

Admiral Rozhdestvensky is now at Antongil, Madagascar. Both Squadrons are provisioning at Nossibe, Mopuga and Tamatave, and it is believed will rendezvous at Diego Suarez.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The Tsar has cancelled all reviews of troops in the Provinces and returns to St. Petersburg immediately.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The scene of the negotiations for capitulation was in the big Eagle's Nest Fort near Erhlungshan.

Colonel Reiss acted for Russia and General Ijichi for Japan.

The proceedings were characterised by the utmost harmony, formal courtesy quickly melting into informal good fellowship, the Envoys complimenting each other on the splendid bravery of the respective sides.

The terms of surrender include that the privates go to Japan as prisoners of war.

The sufferings of the defenders were indicated in the despatch from General Stoessel to the Tsar on the eve of the capitulation in which he said : "The position of the fortress is now painful. Our principal enemies are scurvy which is mowing down the men, of whom only a few are not affected, and the eleven-inch shells which know no obstacle, and which we must passively endure, because we have no protection. The number of high officers who have been lost including out of ten Generals, three dead and three wounded is some indication of our enormous losses."

LONDON, JAN. 4.

Reuter (Tokio) says the terms of surrender are contained in eleven Articles.

They declare that the garrison and officials are prisoners.

All the forts and war material shall be transferred to the Japanese and, should the Russians destroy any, these negotiations shall be annulled and Japan take free action.

The Russians shall give up plans of the fortifications and positions of the mines.

Considering the gallant resistance that has been made, the Russian officers are permitted to keep their swords and private property, and on giving their parole will be allowed to return to Russia.

The rank and file in uniform with their portable property, under their respective officers, shall assemble at a place to be indicated.

A Japanese sanitary corps and accountants shall be retained to assist in caring for the sick and wounded.

The Russian Officers at Chifu state that General Stoessel's Army at Port Arthur was orginally thirty five thousand men of whom eleven thousand were killed, sixteen thousand sick and wounded, and eight thousand in the Forts. Of these latter two thousand were unable to fight.

During the siege 26·5 per cent of the garrison were "hors de combat." This remarkable fact is due to the wounded returning to the front.

The following telegram was received yesterday morning from his Government by Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay:—

The capitulation agreement consisting of eleven Articles was signed on the 2nd instant, the essential points of which are as follows :—The whole fortress, ships, arms, ammunitions, military buildings and materials and other Government property to be surrendered.

The Japanese reserve free action when those objects are considered destroyed or injured after signing the agreement. Plans of the Forts, torpedoes and mines, military and naval officers' lists, &c., to be delivered. Army and Navy Volunteers and other officials to be all prisonered whereof in consideration of the brave defence, military and naval officers and civil officials attached are allowed to bear arms, to keep private property of immediate necessity for daily life and also to return to Russia upon parole not to take, till the end of the war, arms or any action opposed to Japan's interest.

The forts Itaushan, Antsushan, etc, were surrendered to the Japanese before noon of the 3rd instant as guarantee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

A "Statesman" cable, dated London January 3rd, says :—

The last scene at Port Arthur was dramatic and terrible.

The final assault lasted for five days and nights with an ever increasing hail of fire.

At six o'clock on the evening of the 31st ultimo, "H" Fort fell. The Japanese rushed it irresistibly, the Russians contesting desperately every inch of the ground in a mad struggle, the men shrieking and ground being covered with blood.

The New Year dawned and the combatants were still locked in deadly conflict, but at noon the Russian fire slackened, their ammunition being exhausted.

In despair the Russians exploded their own mines and blew up their warships.

At one o'clock they surrendered.

The terms agreed upon are that the Russians are to march out with their colours flying and subsequently to surrender their arms. They will then be permitted to return to Russia on parole and are not to re-engage in the fighting.

The Japanese entered the fortress to-day.

Some 10,000 Japanese troops remain to repair the Forts, and the remainder proceed to Mukden to join Marshal Oyama's forces operating against General Kuropatkin.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE KING'S HOSPITAL FUND.

Lord Mountstephen's Gift.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

Lord Mountstephen has given two hundred thousand pounds to the King's Hospital fund.

THE GOVERNOR IN SIND.

VISIT TO LARKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 4.

From the Mir of Khairpur State, H. E. the Governor and party proceeded to Larkhana where they arrived on the morning of 2nd January. His Excellency's first engagement was a visit to the Madrassah where after an interesting programme of singing and recitations, an address was read out giving the history of the inception of the institution. Lord Lamington congratulated the zamindars and those who originated the Madrassah scheme, firstly upon the spirit that prevailed among them, and secondly on the success which had attended their efforts. It was satisfactory that in so few years they achieved so much. There was still however room for improvement. The staff might well be strengthened and further funds were necessary for the elaboration and fulfilment of the intentions of the institution. His Excellency was glad to hear that the fees have been enhanced, for he was sure that self-help lay at the root of the principles underlying such an undertaking. Those who send their children to such an institution should be able, willing and anxious to pay adequate fees for the education secured and that was the only sound working principle upon which a Madrassah could be maintained. Another important factor in its success was the provision of a suitable endowment fund. The Governor said he offered these remarks in no spirit of criticism. He came there in full sympathy with what has been done, and he was anxious they should place themselves on a firm footing.

His Excellency then returned to the Collector's bungalow where he is the guest of the Commssioner in Sind and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie. Driving back through the bazar and the native town in the course of the morning, his Excellency received visits from the leading zamindars, and the Resident in the afternoon held a Durbar.

LORD CURZON AND POLO PLAYERS.

Lord Curzon last night entertained the whole of the polo teams now in Calcutta, fifty-four players including General Elliot, the Maharaja of Cooch Behar and Colonels Kincaid, Smith, Baring, Peck, Bragier-Creagh and Caster, sitting down to dinner.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental which is expected to arrive here on Saturday from Europe, with the English Mail, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Aickin, Mr and Mrs E	Hodgkinson, Mr R
Adair, Miss	Kidd, Mr Adam
Bulteel, Lt and Mrs C E and infant	Menzus, Mr T P O
Brander, Mr and Mrs E, and 2 Misses	Marsland, Mr F and Miss Martin, Mrs and 2 children
Blood, Mrs K M	Ormston, Mr A R
Blair, Mr R T	Pooley, Mr A St
Baumgartner, Miss	Read, Rev and Mrs and 3 children
Daff, Mr and Mrs A	Simpson, Mr
Darbyshire, Mr J H	Scallon, Mrs R T
Emily Sister Gertrude	Sarstrang, Mr H C
Eyres, Mrs	Tainish, Mrs and infant
Frere, Mr J H H	Toomey, Mr E
Fraser, Mr Thos.	Vane, Hon H C
Gain, Mr A W	Wilson, Mrs
Gibs, Mrs	Wood Rev A
Holmes, Mr W G S	Walker, Mrs S E
Hendley, Dr G A	
Harington, Capt A	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Allen, Mr and Mrs H J	Davidson, Mr J
Bradbury, Mr and Mrs J F	Grocok, Mr W A
Burton, Major and Mrs R G	Hardwick, Mrs P
Birkmyre, Mr A	Lukis, Col Mrs and Miss
Bell, Mr W M	McDonald, Mr F C
Chatterton, Capt and Mrs R R	Ogg, Mr and Mrs J D
Crawby, Major E and Lady Violet	Powell, Mr W H
Classen, Mr and Mrs A	Perin, Mr and Miss
Danwiddie, Mr R	Padshah, Mr
Dixon, Mr G	Robinson, Mr C C
Delamaine, Major and Mrs W S and infant	Smith, Major R A
	Shields Mr and Mrs R
	Sime, Miss
	Tainish, Mr J Ramsay
	Weld, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Peck, Captain E S

FROM PORT SAID.

Anfoss, Mr	Morton, Mr W R
Becker Mrs and infant	Maybury, Mrs
Carsar, Mrs	Roberts, Mr
Damala, Mr	Shea, Mr A Baraclough
Jefferies, Venble W M	Shea, Miss M Ritter
Luddington, Mr and Mrs	Stewart, Nurse

FROM KARACHI.

Anderson Mr J	Elphinstone, Mrs A P

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cyclinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

CONFERENCE OF CHAMBERS AT CALCUTTA.

SECOND DAY'S SITTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 4.

At the meeting of the associated Chambers of Commerce here to-day there was some discussion over the Bengal Chamber's proposed resolution on the subject of the registration of trade marks. In an amended resolution it was eventually passed as suggested by Mr. McRobert and Mr. McCan to the effect that the system of trade marks in India is impracticable and that prosecutions for the infringement of foreign marks should on a good cause being shown be tried at the port of entry. The Bombay Chamber's resolution approving of the scheme for an Imperial Customs Service was passed unanimously. Mr. McRoberts' suggestion that it might be well not to make any tacit acknowledgment that there was no prospect of removing Customs duties being met by Mr. Armstrong's statement on behalf of the Bombay Chamber, that this point had been most carefully considered, but that there was no prospect of the duties being removed within a reasonable time. The Bombay Chamber's, resolution declaring that the Government should place imported yarns upon the same footing as those made in India in the matter of measures for preventing short reeling evoked considerable discussion, Mr. Johnson opposing it on behalf of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce and various amendents being proposed. One initiated by Mr. McCan was ultimately agreed to viz., short reeling of yarns in India for local consumption and requesting that steps should be taken to put a stop to the reprehensible practice. The resolutions on the subject treatment of light coin and fiscal question were then gone into.

Mr. Cameron's resolution, protesting against changes proposed by the Government of India whereby the amount of light weight allowable in legal tender coin is to be reduced, was carried unanimously was moved pointing out the inconvenience to trade and the general public which would be caused by anything increasing the number of coins liable to be repected. Discussion then took place upon the proposed resolution upon the fiscal question, Mr. Armstrong dwelling upon the danger of reprisals by foreign nations, in the event of India's joining any scheme for preferential tariffs within the British Empire. A good deal of difference of opinion, however, was exhibited, and it was eventually decided to pass a non-committal resolution demanding only that no change of the kind should be made, which might affect India's freedom in trade matters without prior consultation by Government of the commercial community as here represented.

The debate then took place on the subject of the resolution proposed by the Bombay Chamber condemning the Indian countervailing sugar duties. Mr. Marshall Reid spoke at some length in defence of this resolution, contending that the duties hindered legitimate trade and that they were unnecessary for the protection of sugar industry and disadvantageous to the people generally. His views were vigorously combated by Mr. York, Mr. Simson, Mr. Bens, Sir Patrick Playfair and Mr. Cable, the latter asking the Conference to realise that any vote given to the proposed resolution was a vote in favour of the produce of foreigner as against their own production. The resolution was ultimately negatived by a large majority.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUSINESS AT NEXT FRIDAY'S MEETING.

The Maharajah of Darbhanga will ask at next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council for information as to the partition of Bengal. The remaining business before the meeting will be as the formal official programme announces, only the introduction of three small measures viz., (1) to amend the Sind Incumbered Estates Act ; (2) to amend the Local Authorities Loans Act ; and (3) to amend the law relating to Government paper currency.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALES.

Two thousand chests of Behar and same quantity of Benares opium were sold here to-day at prices averaging Rs. 1,605 and Rs. 1,545 respectively for these two brands.

GOVERNMENT PAPER IN CALCUTTA.

Government paper closed here to-day at 98. Hardly any business is doing in the money market.

MADAME HESTER OTWAY'S CONCERT.

LOCAL music-lovers who attended the two concerts given by Madame Hester Otway, last cold weather, lost no time in booking seats when it was announced that this popular contralto would give two concerts this week. Others who had missed the opportunity of hearing Madame Otway's splendidly trained voice on the last occasion that she was here, attracted by the reputation that she has made in musical circles, also mustered in strong force with the result that the attendance at the Town Hall was fair night was fair, but what hardly a singer of Madame Otway's parts could desire. As on the last occasion that Madame Otway was in Bombay she succeeded in obtaining the assistance of several of the most prominent local amateurs, and although there were no lady singers among these, an attractive programme consisting of eight items was nevertheless arranged. A feature in the way the programme was carried through was that instead of the usual ten minutes or quarter of an hour's interval, the items followed each other without any interruption and we strongly recommend this method being adopted by promoters of future concerts. The programme opened with a violin solo by Mr Arnold Schmuck a "Nocturne" by Chopin which was done ample justice to by this talented performer. Madame Hester Otway's fine contralto voice was heard at its best in the second item on the programme which was the song "The Enchantress" by Hatton. She gave a magnificent rendering of this difficult song, and was most warmly applauded by the audience giving as an encore "Abide with me." Two piano solos, "Feuhling Scranchen" by Sinding and "Dance Creole" by Chaminade were next skilfully executed by Mr. Clement Robinson, and this was followed by a vocal quartette entitled "Spring's Delights" by Messrs. J. Pearson, H. Phillips, W. M. Hill and G. F. Hill. It was unaccompanied and splendidly rendered, all four singers being in good voice. A song "Angels Guard Thee" by Godard was next given in perfect voice by Mr. F. Hill whose rich deep bass was well suited. The sixth item on the programme was a song by Madame Otway. (a) "Ich liebe dich" (b) Ich grolle nicht," this being the "piece de resistance" of the evening, and at the conclusion evoking a storm of applause from the delighted audience. After a song by Mr. O. Maloney entitled "A Song of Sleep" Madame Otway brought a most delightful musical evening to a close with the well known song "Love's Coronation" being accompanied on the organ by Mr. Seymour Dove and the other accompanists during the evening were Miss Schumck, and Mr. C. Robinson. A musical evening of the character enjoyed last night is a real treat, and we have no doubt that music lovers who were unable to be present then will not miss the opportunity Madame Otway will again place in their way to-night flag.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cyclinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

VISIT OF H. H. SARDAR INAYAT ULLA KHAN, TO H. M. S. "HYACINTH."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HIS HIGHNESS SARDAR INAYAT ULLA KHAN having expressed a wish to visit H. M. S. "Hyacinth," Flagship of His Excellency Rear-Admiral George L. Atkinson-Willes, Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station, now lying in the River Hoogly at the Eden Gardens moorings, was received on board on Friday last.

His Highness and his suite arrived at the Jetty alongside the ship, in a carriage and four, with postillions and outriders, being escorted by a detachment of the 6th P. W. Cavalry. The Sardar's party consisted of the following :—His Highness Sardar Inayat Ulla Khan, eldest son of H. H. the Amir of Cabul. Colonel R. H. Jennings, R.E., C.S.I. and Major R. A. E. Benn, I.A., C.I.E. Political Officers, Mr. Denham, Bengal Police, Colonel Abdul Majid Khan, and Sardar Mahomed Gul Khan, attaches, nobles in H. H.'s suite ; Sardar Mohammed Yusuf Khan, Brigadier Mahomed Ali Khan, Syed Ata Mahomed Shah, Ali Ahmud Jan, Kazi Baba Murad Khan, Haji Abdul Razik Khan, Mirza Mahmoud Khan, Kumedar Faiz Mahomed Khan.

The "Hyacinth" was dressed with masthead flags to welcome the Sardar, and His Highness was received at the gangway by His Excellency Rear-Admiral George L. Atkinson-Willes, and his Staff, and the Officers of the Flagship, the the Guard of Honour being furnished by the Royal Marines. The Sardar does not speak English, but Colonel Jennings, Political Officer with His Highness is so well versed in the technical as well as the conversational terms used in the Persian language, that the different objects of interest were explained and interpreted to His Highness without difficulty. After the members of His Highness's suite had been presented to His Excellency, the Naval Commander-in-Chief conducted the Sardar along the upper deck. The first thing inspected was a Whitehead Torpedo, and His Highness evinced the greatest interest in this deadly weapon, asking numerous questions as to the method of propulsion and arrangements for steering the torpedo and for keeping it at a proper depth. He was especially struck with the gyroscope, an instrument for making the course of the torpedo more accurate. His Highness was next shown a display of gun drill by a 6-inch gun's crew; and the mechanism for working the breech and for firing the gun were explained. He also saw a gun's crew drilling at a machine for teaching Bluejackets and Marines to load quickly, and appeared to be much struck by the skilful manner in which the heavy 100lbs projectiles were thrown into it by the sailors. Types of all the cartridges and projectiles used on board and specimens of cordite were next inspected, and His Highness asked many questions about the cordite charges and requested that a stick might be ignited for him. His Excellency next showed the Sardar a gun's crew drilling at an apparatus designed by Captain Percy Scott of the Royal Navy, called the Dotter, and seemed to readily understand how proficiency in keeping the gun laid on a moving target, while the ship is rolling, is acquired by this device. The Admiral then led the way to the forecastle and conducted the Sardar into the Conning Tower, pointing out to His Highness how the 6 inches of steel forming the tower would protect the Captain and Staff from injury in action, and explaining how the movements of the ship and the fire of the guns and torpedoes can be controlled from this spot. His Highness next saw yet another contrivance for teaching men how to shoot from a 6-inch gun, Morris tube ammunition being fired at a miniature target, the gun being worked exactly as when using the proper ammunition at a full sized target. The Sardar expressed a desire to aim and fire the gun himself and was so quick in grasping the explanation and so skilful in his adoptation of it, that he hit the centre of the target with his first shot using the telescope sight, working aft by way of the Fore and Aft Bridge, His Highness was shown the method of signalling by flags used in the Fleet, after which the living accommodation of the crew on the Mess Deck was inspected, and their rifles, cutlasses, pistols, and accoutrements. Although to reach the Engine Room one has to descend a very steep iron ladder through a narrow opening in armoured gratings, His Highness wished to visit it, and taking off his sword, followed the Admiral below.

After visiting the Commander-in-Chief's quarters on the Main Deck, where the Sardar and suite partook of light refreshments, His Highness left the ship, the same formalities being observed as on his arrival. Some amusement was caused through the suite not understanding the custom of the Navy that in going on board a ship the Senior Officer comes first, but on leaving one of H. M. ship's the Senior Officer is the last. Before His Highness left, he expressed, through Colonel Jennings, to His Excellency the Admiral, the Captain and Officers of the "Hyacinth" his appreciation of all he had seen, and his thanks for the attention paid to him and his suite. On crossing the brow connecting the Flagship with the shore, a salute of 21 guns was fired from the ship's 12 guns, in honour of His Highness. The extreme courtesy shown by the Admiral to His Highness in personally conducting the Sardar and explaining everything to him was most fully appreciated by the latter as well as by the Nobles in His Highness's suite, and the visit was a complete success.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 4.

H. E. the Viceroy receives the farewell visit from Sirdar Inayatulla next Saturday.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT SCHOOL, BANDORA.

The following are extracts taken from the reports of the Lady Inspector of Schools, and of the Deputy Inspector who accompanied her on St. Joseph's Convent School, Bandora :—Europeans School. "The buildings are spacious, admirably fitted for their purpose ; each class has a separate room except the Kindergarten class which is in the same room as Standard I. A separate room for this class is very desirable in order that the little ones may have more freedom without disturbing the Upper classes. Judging from the results, the practical qualifications of the Teachers are quite satisfactory. I strongly advise, however, the younger mistresses to study for the secondary teachers' examination in order that they may have time for this, the two additional teachers suggested are essential. The discipline is very good. The physical exercise is excellent, and the provision for recreation is quite satisfactory. Standard I :—Many different occupations are taught, and the children's work is carefully done, Standard II. This is a bright class, and is well taught. Geography is particularly good. Standard III. Geography and Parsing very fair. Standard IV ; Indian History evidently well taught : The children were all full of information and gave long accounts in answer to questions. This is a good pilot. Poetry very good. Standard V.—History very good, children evidently really interested. Standard VI.—15 correctly worked the 1st, and 14, the 2nd example of Algebra. Arithmetic books in which the girls had solved examples were remarkably neat and the solutions were systematic. The Standard VII, 3 out of 5 girls presented, worked the 1st, and 5, the 2nd example correctly. In Standard VIII, out of 5 girls presented all worked out both examples correctly. The demonstration of the 10th Proposition of the 1st Book of Euclid, was remarkably intelligent and systematic. On the whole, the work of this School appeared highly creditable to the Teachers as well as to the taught. Thorough discipline prevailed in the School."

"English Teaching School :—The work of this School also was highly creditable to the teachers as well as to the taught. Thorough discipline prevailed throughout the School. The organization of both Schools is excellent.

"There are 193 girls in the European School and 381 in the English Teaching besides about 59 girls who are employed in house work and needle work. The girls passed the Mrtriculation examination last year ; only one girl was presented this year and she passed. Five pupils were presented for the Trinity College Examination in music, and all passed.

"There is also a school in the village, where the Christian doctrine is taught by one of the sisters."

DELHI-BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your report of the Reliability Trials in to-day's issue you give as a possible reason for the judges' decision to allot the prize to the Dietrich rather than the Napier, that "the Napier had ill luck before starting and while not losing many marks during the run, required more or less attention each night, and on one occasion finished the last few miles of the day's journey on deflated tyres."

It is known that the Napier was badly damaged whilst being landed in Bombay, and that before the Trials a great amount of work had to be done to her engines to get her fit to take part in the run. But your report gives a false impression in stating that she needed more or less attention each night between Delhi and Bombay. From start to finish there was not a single repairing replacement or adjustment made to any part of the Napier car. The only marks lost were 2, and these marks were not lost in connection with anything to do with the mechanism of the car nor the manner in which it was driven. The cause was the electric battery, which I took the precaution to have charged at the local works in Delhi, suddenly losing power after only running 350 miles, which necessitated a stop of 1½ minutes to connect a fresh battery. I have never known a case, where a properly charged battery will not carry my car from 1,200 to 2,000 miles, and this failure of power can in no way be attributed to the car, although I quite agree that according to the Rules I lost two points—the only points the Napier lost during her trial.

As to my running the car on a deflated tyre, this was done in accordance with the Rules, as marks were only deducted if one was unable to do the day's run without a stop. Other cars did the same, and the Dietrich attempted to do so, but failed. It is a somewhat risky thing to do and requires a strong car and an engine that will stand the strain.

Fixed times were mentioned in the Rules, when cleaning or repairs might be done after each day's run. Many of the cars did mechanical repairs during these times, but there were none needed on the Napier, so she was merely cleaned, and oiled thoroughly, and although I have heard that the judges considered that the cars that were left alone and allowed to remain uncleaned were, therefore, more reliable than those that were cleaned, yet it can hardly be believed as the owner of the car that won the prize took full advantage of the time allowed, as, being an automobilist of long experience, he preferred to see his machine kept well, and as it would be kept during an ordinary tour, rather than have it left dirty.

I cannot help thinking that the judges were under an entire misapprehension, when they undertook to act as scientific machinery experts, and awarded the prize according to their views of the best car, rather than being guided by the proofs and figures set before them as the result of the trials.

I have heard that the judges considered other cars superior to the Napier, because the Napier was so fast. When Mr. S. F. Edge asked me to drive his touring car in these trials, he remarked that judging by the Rules mentioning an average speed of 30 miles per hour, there must be a demand for good touring cars that were capable of travelling fast. The Napier having a reputation for being the fast British car and India being British, Mr. Edge was naturally anxious to prove that a British manufacturer could build as good and reliable fast touring car as could be obtained in the world. He has undoubtedly proved this, by the results of these trials as can be seen by the fact that the Napier did the 880 miles in the best average time, and by comparing the marks lost by the Napier car with those of any other fast car that took part in the contest. It is of course more satisfactory in many ways to have proved this fact by these undisputable figures than to have only the opinion of a few gentlemen, who have ample proof against them that their opinions concerning cars are incorrect, and their knowledge on the subject practically nil.—Yours, &c.,

B. JOHNSON.

4 January.

THE following is the text of the protest addressed to the judges, by motorists who took part in the trials :—

SIRS.—Having been informed that the first prize—the Gaekwar Cup—is to be given to the Dietrich Car, we should be obliged if you would state your reasons for awarding this, as we protest that the judges have insufficient knowledge of motor cars to so entirely disregard the performances of the respective cars which have done infinitely better throughout the whole trials than the Dietrich, which according to the Rules of the competition and the reports of the observers has lost 58 marks on account of a most serious defect to the engine, viz., a defect which caused it to stop 28 minutes on the road and lose all its cooling water—one of the most serious mechanical troubles that a car for use in India could have had—and many marks were lost for tyre troubles, as laid down in the Rules of the competition, which Rules the judges have not the power to entirely disregard.

There are a very large number of cars which have lost far fewer marks in the competition than the Dietrich, several of which have lost no marks at all for mechanical defects, and there are two cars which have lost no marks at all for either mechanical defects or tyre troubles !

Yet in the face of these figures and facts, about the reliability of which there is no doubt whatever, as they are deducted in exact accordance with the Rules by the official observers appointed by the Union, you as Judges, who disclaim having anything but a smattering of practical or scientific knowledge of motor cars, have taken on yourselves to entirely reverse the results of the severe trials, the cars have had during the last eight days, and have awarded the trophy to a car because "you consider" it the best, and not because the Rules and marks show it to be the best

As representing the interest of owners who have spent amounts totaling some thousands of pounds in order to take part in these trials, we ask for a full report from the Judges and your reasons for taking so much on your hands and in so entirely reversing the proof of the convincing figures which you had before you, knowing yourselves to be so ignorant and devoid of either practical or technical knowledge of the subject.

We cannot believe that it was the Gaekwar's intention that so important a matter as the actual results were to be entirely reversed by the Judges, especially as the reputations of several of the largest European manufacturers are implicated.

As this letter and the reply will be circulated to the Press in all parts of the world, we should be glad of a reply as soon as possible, and to have it considered before the distribution of prizes to-night.—Yours etc.,

January 2nd.

Here follow the signatures of numerous competitors the some of whom are mentioned in the above letter.]

Mr. J Wilson Hall writes to us :—As I am dissatisfied with the awarding of the Economical prize in the Motor Trials having run the entire distance on kerosine whereas the "Speedwell" abandoned kerosine after leaving Agra, I Challenge this Car to further trials over a similar distance, namely 130 miles on the same fuel, observers to be "thoroughly practical and independent" within the next 5 days.

A CHARGE OF MURDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Bhura Kala, a barber, aged about 30, with the murder of Kumabai woman, aged 30, in Balu Sarang Street, on 7th December. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute. The evidence showed that the woman was the wife of Mulji Ghiga, a carpenter employed at Messrs Ralli Brothers, residing in 4th Kumbharwada. She ran away with the accused, who used to live in the same house with her, with her boy aged 10. They went to visit several places, and ultimately to Karachi where they deserted the boy. This boy was seen crying in the road in Karachi by a Bania who, sent him down to Bombay. On the return of the accused and the deceased to Bombay, the deceased deserted the accused, and went to live with a cooly named Hari. Accused became jealous, and with a knife inflicted several wounds on her abdomen and other parts of her body. On receiving information of the commission of the offence, Inspector Sullivan arrested the accused, and called in a Parsee medical practitioner to examine the deceased. Life was pronounced to be extinct. Dr. Arthur Powell, Surgeon to the Coroner, was of opinion that death was caused by hemorrhage from the injuries. After recording the evidence, the Magistrate committed the accused to take his trial in the ensuing criminal sessions of the High Court.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

Some Picture Exhibitions.

A NEW COMIC OPERA.

A CHRISTMAS MYSTERY PLAY.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

AT the Goupil Gallery, Waterloo-place, is a collection of the paintings and drawings of Mr. Clausen, comprising much that is interesting and thoroughly artistic, and a number of works of extraordinary beauty, such as "The Back of the Farm," "The Village Shop at Night," "The Village Green at Night," and Evening in June, in oils, and some half-dozen lovely water-colours and pastels. The first-named is a shining little landscape in which wall and tree carry the sun and the light is crossed by shadows of colour and beauty. The light is profound and pure as Mr. Clausen can paint it, with brilliancy that does not efface colour, and colour that does not quench illumination. In The Village Shop at Night the lamp of the shop window is just masked, so that we the better see its soft sheddings upon the mysterious village tree bolt upright with its summit in the dark and the passage of atmospheric light into the atmospheric night. Mowing the Orchard has a certain mannerism in the drawing of the treesand their arrangement but there is a fine light on the grass, and throughout an exquisite air ; the space of sky somewhat to the left is of delicate beauty. The Village Green at Night is another lovely dark picture. Evening in June has a noble presence of erect trees in late light, but the Willow Trees at Sunset, with their well-known curves of enclosing stems, remind one of a like habitual arrangement of Mr. Shannon's figures. There are many beautiful skies among the drawings—that of Stormy Sunset with rushing foliage that of Rickyard at Nightfall, a pastel; that of Willow Trees and that of Sunset. A beautiful water-colour besides is Cottage Rainy Evening in spite of the habit of swinging curves in the composition in the lines of hedge road and thatch. The extraordinary quality of Mr. Clausen's secondary, reflected and enclosed lights has been manifest in several Academy pictures and here is Interior of a Barn, where the game of light is played with fine truth and skill seen by an eye unbaffled by the subtlety and delighted by the delicacy and sweetness of interchange. Mr. Clausen's essentially fine drawing is evident in the well-lighted figure of the second of two studies for "The Gleaners," the memorable picture of last season's Academy.

At the Fine Art Society's, Mr. A Wallace Rimington exhibits his water-colours of "Italy and Her Alpine Walls," among the best of the work that is done by Englishmen for love of their appreciated Italy. Mr. Wallace Rimington has travelled with knapsack as well as with sketch-book, has crossed the Alps, and followed the roads of the plains on foot. He knows such places as the Roman town of Susa, which the railway traveller from his climbing train hardly notices where it is left in its singular solitude in the valley ; he knows the byways of all the lakes, and not merely the range of their hotel excursions. A most skilful and intelligent portrait-painter of such incomparably beautiful scenes, he uses his art frankly for their record, and with no preoccupation about his own claim to copyright in a personal impression. For this we are inclined to thank him. Nevertheless, it might be wished that he had oftener permitted himself to take interest in the mere incident or accident of nature, such as the long, straight wake of the boat in "The Calm Before the Storm—Como," or had paused upon such beauty as that of the reflected lights in "San Lorenzo, Verona" a drawing that has true brilliance and tone.

An exhibition of the work of Mr. W. B. E. Ranken, at the Carfax Gallery, Ryder-street, is rather experimental, for the artist proposes several ways of art, and, except in one or two cases, does no more than propose and promise. Amongst the oils, "Promenade" has a Even-like intention that is very obvious. Mr. Ranken is fond of a brown paper, upon which some of his water-colour has no tone. In "The Deer Park" the lack of any beauty of relation is a great fault. But the "Portrait of Mr. Gilbert Talbot" is clever. "In Suffolk" and "The Turnip-Field" show good composition ; and "In the Garden" has real ability, especially in the drawing of the figure. The three little figures are well placed : there is a sense of action in their attitudes, the proportions are good, and they sit with grace and weight.

At the Avenue Theatre on Monday night, a new and original comic opera, under the pretty title of Ladyland, which reminds us of the refrain word in the first chorus in Utopia—Lazyland—was produced under the management of Mr. H. J. Grant Seymour, written by Mr. Eustace Ponsonby, the music being contributed by Mr. Frank Lambert. It is a little difficult, in looking over the production, as a whole, whether to describe the work as musical farce, musical comedy, or something betwixt the two : perhaps the latter is the best description, seeing that comedy is so far present, in that the plot was easily followed, even though it be not of a very high rank, and that a good many of the situations are practically farcical. Perhaps the most farcical element in the whole libretto was that the common clod of a distant island ruled entirely by the devout sex (here just the touch of the Princes) should have been the object of admiration on the part of so many intelligent and beautifully-dressed ladies. Those who are determined to see in this a novel departure, or a nonsensical development, may be referred, not-let us say to Patience, but to Shakespere's Midsummer Night's Dream ; we do not say that it would be possible, save remotely, to make such a comparison ; but though the freak of last night has its ancestors in greater literature, as in the scenes between Titania and Bottom, it still retains a real humour and a cunning vein of topsy-turvy, the unravelment of which was early in the piece perfectly obvious. Next, as to the mounting; it may be said that in nearly every respect it was thoroughly artistic and brilliant. Of course, there may have been artists of other schools, so far as the stage goes, than Mr. W. Harford and Mr. Bruce Smith, and if it be complained that some of the effects were somewhat gaudy, we can recall more than a score of successes in which the same combinations of colour have been used with considerably less advantage.

Then, again, if we return to the subject of the plot, none will deny that it very often is witty, though occasionally there may be, nay there certainly are, some lines which may be removed without any hurt to the piece; for they belong to a sort of rowdyism which is good enough perhaps in college, but which has long since ceased to make any mundane appeal. The dances, too, were arranged very skilfully, and from beginning to end the whole work went without a hitch ; that here there was reference to Sullivan, there to Caryll, and to the Gaiety, may not be set down as a fault where this is all parts of a modern handling of fun, the only enduring part of which will be the works of Sir Arthur Sullivan. Mr. Eustace Ponsonby has a wit which is clear and evident, although at present its edges require polishing, by which they will attain a certain chic, which at present is not to be found there; for example, references to Port Arthur and to subjects with which we are equally well acquainted, tease us no more to laughter, for all the humour which has been extracted so far from contemporary tragedies, not comic personalities, must linger until time has made them less appealing in the purely momentary sense.

Messrs. Eustace Ponsonby and Frank Lambert had a wonderful cast at their disposal. Miss Ethel Irving, in the part of Alma Molyneux, made an audacious attempt to return to the genuine old burlesque of a past day ; yet hers was no unvital piece of work, her struttings were admirably performed, with her asides, such as Curse her ! or I shall bend him to my will, or many another outrageous phrase, which when treated from the purely exaggerated point of view, may in the hands of a humorous artist, be made extremely funny. This was a point that she herself provided by comparison ; for in the last scene she did not go further than tragedy, and

left really a good opportunity, for burlesque altogether alone; tragedy under such circumstances seemed utterly out of place. Miss Geraldine Ulmar was very welcome again on the stage, but her part was really not equal to her capacity, and she might have been given a good deal more scope for her acting powers. One never forgets her appearance in the first performance of "The Yeomen of the Guard," and all the charm that she showed therein the memory of that occasion must have been very strong in the minds of those present.

Mr. Frank Lambert's music was light, easy, and pretty. He had paid a great attention to the scoring of his work, which severed it entirely from many a production which practically relies, so far as the bass goes, upon changes from the keynote to dominant. In fact, some of the songs assigned to the chief characters, although they showed a great influence, something lesser than Sullivan, were not untouched by distinction; indeed, two of the finales showed so musical a talent, and so excellent a power of building up effects out of slender means, that the whole culmination was quite musicianly, and was also touched by a pen that will certainly be accustomed to popularity. Some of the dances, too, particularly one between Mr. George Giddens and Miss Delaporte were in every way excellent. With some inessential faults, but with none positively glaring, we trust that the new ship will sail to success. It is full of high spirits, and though not without unconcious imitation, that imitation may be said to count for little. Nobody now-a-days take seriously, for instance, the introduction of a couple of lines from "Salve dimora," any more than anybody found fault with Sullivan for quite unconsciously introducing as the opening choral phrase in his "Patience" of "Twenty-Love-sick Maidens We,' the famous air from "Maritana," "Hark those chimes so sweetly stealing."

"A Christmas Mystery Play." So Miss Alice Buckton calls her Eager Heart, presented in Lincoln's Inn Hall for the fourth and last time yesterday evening. Her description is not strictly accurate. The best part of Eager Heart is a morality, a piece in which religious truths are illustrated by the use of allegorical characters. Only the less satisfactory part, that in which New Testament events are directly reproduced, is a mystery. Miss Buckton has confounded the two and the fact that she has incorporated both in Eager Heart is its chief defect. The success of Everyman made it certain that some thoughtless persons would cry out "Let us have our religious drama." They seemed to think that religious drama could be had for the asking. All you had to do was to find a playwright and tell him to think it was Sunday. Alas! to write religious drama you must find a religious dramatist. He no longer exists. The faith the heavenly assurance not to say cocksureness that found its expression in the old religious drama has passed away. The only chance lies with woman. Man no longer grasps his faith as the knight of old grasped his sword. Woman still grasps the unseen hand. And Miss Buckton has succeeded where any Mr. Buckton must have failed.

The piece is based on the supposition that every Christmas Eve the King makes a progress through the land to see if it has better accommodation to offer him than the manager of 2,000 years ago. Eager Heart has prepared a resting-place. In her simple apartment is a couch, spotlessly clean, and a table lightly laden with the humble viands she has denied herself. Her proud sisters ridicule her preparations. If she wants to meet the King, let her come to the Palace or the Capitol. No King is likely to fancy her simple arrangements; and so they leave her. She hears heavenly strains that can but mark the passage of the King, and she would fain track them home. But on her doorstep she is confronted by a tramp and his wife with a baby at her breasts. They beg shelter. To take them in is to disqualify herself from entertaining her Lord, should he happen to knock at the mean and meek door. Having attended to their immediate wants, she again ventures abroad that she may see the King she can no longer entertain. She falls in with the Shepherds and the three Kings, and all are led back by the star to Eager Heart's abode. The curtain is raised and lo! the tramps on whom she took pity are transfigured into the Holy Family. This is a beautiful idea—as beautiful as anything to be found in Hans Anderson. As long as Miss Buckton thinks of Eager Heart all goes well. The Merrick-like line beginning Dark is the Night, would be better sung than said; and the introduction of the Shepherds and the three Kings is disturbing. They belong to the Mystery and not the Morality and their presence perplexes. What Miss Buckton requires is a collaborator who will confine her faith within the bounds of art. But it is much to have her as she is. Eager Heart is a notable and welcome achievement.

THE ITALIAN COOK AND HIS EMPLOYER.

A QUESTION OF PASSAGE MONEY.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Grennan charged Antonio Canala, an Italian cook, with cheating and thereby inducing Nawab Sayad Sardar Alli Khan, the proprietor of the Watson's Hotel and the Annexe to part with Rs. 300.

M. Shapur Spencer, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. Payne, solicitor, of Messrs. Payne and Co.

Mr. Spencer in relating the story for the prosecution said that the accused was employed in the complainant's hotel as a cook two years ago. He was engaged by the agents of the complainant, Messrs. William Watson and Co., at London under an agreement to serve the complainant in India for two years. The agreement provided that a free passage would be given to the accused to return to his native place in Italy, if he served the complainant satisfactorily for two years. Even in case of illness, which should not have been brought about through heavy drinking, he would get a free passage home and after receiving the passage he should not try to obtain any job in India, but forthwith sail away to his native country. This agreement was signed by both the parties and the accused came to India over two years ago. On the 11th December last the agreement for the two years expired. The accused approached the complainant on the 5th of December and demanded the free passage. He represented to the complainant that he wanted no longer to stay in India and on receiving the passage money he would immediately start for his native country. But as the complainant had learnt that the accused was trying to obtain employment in India he told the accused that he would be given the money for the passage when he showed his passage ticket for Italy, to obtain which the accused was given a sum of Rs. 300 out of the pay due to him for which the accused signed a receipt. About Rs. 450 were due from the complainant as the pay of the accused. He was told that if he showed his passage ticket and satisfied, the complainant that he was going to sail away, then the due wages would be given to him with the money for cost of the passage. On the 12th of December the accused sent to the complainant a notice asking for the free passage and the due wages at once as he (accused) was in fact going away to Italy. The same night the accused and two other servants saw the complainant at the hotel in the presence of the manager to whom the complainant gave Rs 600 for the accused and another Italian servant who, too was going away to his native country, to buy passage for them at Messrs. F Rubatino Company. The next morning Rs. 600 were given to a clerk of the hotel establishment to go with the accused and the other servant to buy their passages for Italy at Messrs. F. Rubatino and Company's office where one ticket for the two was asked to be prepared, when the accused pursuaded the clerk to go away saying as he would now look after it himself. The clerk, left the office when the accused caused the ticket to be destroyed and had only one for his co-servant and took back Rs. 300, with which money he left the office. Instead of sailing away he stayed in India while his companian left for Italy. The complainant no longer hearing anything of his accused believed that he had left India A few days after the departure of the vessel in which the accused was believed to have left, he was seen by the complainant, who informed the police. It was ascertained that after taking his passage money as well as his due salary, the accused had negotiated to get a situation in India and with that view he went to Gwalior with Mr. Cornaglia and others where he was ordered by the Commissioner of Police to be arrested The complaint, therefore, against the accused was that though according to the agreement he knew he would be forfeiting his claim on a free passage home in case he stayed in India. He induced the complainant to part with Rs. 300 on a misrepresentation that he was sailing away to Italy, though in reality he had engaged himself elsewhere in India. Evidence of the complainant having been led, the case stood adjourned.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

CAMP AT IGATPURI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

IGATPURI, JAN. 3.

DURING the past ten days here the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers have been undergoing their annual training under the most favourable auspices. On the splendid camping ground which is now their own by right of purchase, they mustered over three hundred men of excellent appearance and physique. The muster is considerably smaller than usual, but this may be justly attributed to the exceptionally heavy traffic this year. Igatpuri, as most people are aware, is situated high above the sea level, and round about the little railway township, the land stretches away in broken spurs of varying height that are dwarfed only by the hills that form a ring about the camping ground and beyond, raise their picturesque heads into the blue distance. Most of their slopes are wooded, and trees and scrub lend variety to the steep kopjes and deep nullahs that reach in great broken waves from the main road to the high land on either side. It may readily be conceived that country of this kind offers rare facilties for practice of a kind recent experiences have taught must be useful, and the officers must be congratulated upon making the excellent use they have done of their opportunities. The men, who were accommodated in I. P. tents, messed daily in a large shamiana, Mr. Morrell, of Ajmere being the caterer. The officers and non-commissioned officers' tents which are of the I. P. and E. P. patterns are excellent. The supply of water was obtained from a pipe specially laid on and the sanitary arrangements throughout are reported to have been beyond reproach. The general health throughout has been excellent, and those who took part in the manœuvres appear to have benefited by their stay in camp. During the camp, parades were held every morning and evening, and a large amount of useful work was got through. The Volunteer Band, under the able baton of the new Bandmaster, Mr. Mallandaine, has made wonderful progress, and considerably assisted throughout in making the camp cheerful. After the daily hard day's work some form of recreation was provided nearly every evening in the way of balls, concerts, social unions, &c. With the Band playing every evening, the square presented quite an animated appearance. The work carried out has been, generally speaking of an elementary nature, but there is no doubt that the instruction imparted has been of considerable value. The Corps brought up from Bombay an armoured train of the latest pattern, fitted with machine gun, electric search light, and electrical signalling apparatus. The troops were practised in its use, and there is no doubt that if necessity arose, it would prove a useful adjunct to the Corps' armament. The battalion, in addition to possessing a strong band, has a number of thoroughly efficient signallers, and no opportunity is lost of affording these practise under the varying conditions which are likely to occur in modern warfare. A scheme for the defence of Igatpuri and its surroundings was practised, but as the details are confidential, a detailed account of the operations could not be obtained.

SPORTS IN CAMP.

Last evening, the men were treated to some enjoyable sports, the events including a number of flat races, a three-legged race, tent-pegging by sections for mounted infantry, bandsmen's race, boot race, potato race, "V. C." race, &c., &c., when there was a very large attendance of spectators.

INSPECTION PARADE.

The men paraded at half-past seven o'clock this morning in field service order with putties and twenty rounds each of ball ammunition for inspection. Punctually at 8 o'clock, General Collins, Inspector-General of Volunteers in India and staff, with Major-General A.G. Creagh, C.B., Commanding Bombay Brigade, and Major G. Broome, D.A.A.G., arrived on the ground, and was received with the general Salute. The battalion was then put through a course of manual and firing exercises and company drills, after which they were minutely inspected by the General. The men were then marched to the Butts, some distance away, where they were put through some firing. Returning to the parade ground, the men were addressed at some length by the General who complimented them on their general turnout and the manner in which they went through the drills, &c. At the conclusion of the inspection, Major Barnard was presented with the Officers' Decoration, while the following non-commissioned officers and men were given long service medals:—Colr.-Sergt. L. R. Isitt, Lce.-Sergt. C. Guiver (who is also the present holder of the Zulu War medal), Corpl. W. B. Beale, Vols. W. C. Hoare, A. G. Powell, P. Posvetty, A. Conceicao, J. Krishna, and Millett.

This evening the prizes were distributed to the successful competitors during the camp of exercise. Principal among the prize winners are Lce.-Sergt. Otto, who received the Director's Prize (Rs. 200), Vol. A. Alcock (Rs. 100), Vol. Barnett (Rs. 85), and Lce.-Sergt. Cutler (Rs. 65). The Officers' Prize of Rs. 100 fell to Lieut. W. S. Walker, while Major Barnard received the Silver Cup. Lce.-Sergt. Otto, also earned the Gold Championship medal, while Sergt. Glover Wright was awarded the bronze medal. Other prizes, aggregating over Rs. 1,600, were also awarded.

Later in the evening a number of guests were entertained to dinner.

Dinner over, there was a dance for the members of the Corps and their friends. An excellent programme of dance music was played by the band, and, throughout, the proceedings were most enjoyable. The Ball, indeed, formed a suitable conclusion to a camp outing which officers and men will no doubt remember with pleasure. The strength at camp was 17 officers, 39 non-commissioned officers, and 302 men.

The officers at the camp included Col. H. Wendon, C. I. E. Commandant, Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sargent, Major Barnard, Captains Roper, Dangerfield, Parnett, and Webb, and Lieutenant Walker, Beecroft, Stokes, Fanshawe, Cooke, Tedman and Neille, as also Captain and Adjutant Hobbs through whose indefatigable exertions a very successful camp of exercise was gone through.

The camp broke up this evening, and the men leave for their destinations by special train at midnight.

MR. J. N. TATA'S WILL.

The High Court at Bombay has granted probate to the executors of the late Mr. Jamshedji N. Tata's estate. The schedules annexed to the petition for probate stated the movable and immovable property in British India at nearly one and a half crores of rupees. Outside British India, in the Gaikwari town of Navsari, and in the French Settlement of Mahe in India, the deceased's estate has been valued at about Rs. 1,00,000. The property has been declared at a nett value of close upon one crore and one lakh of rupees. The probate fee on this has been paid at the rate of two per cent. and amounted to Rs. 2,02,000. In the one crore and one lakh rupees, the thirty lakhs of rupees offered by the deceased gentleman to the Government of India for the founding of an Institute for Indian Research have been included; and the probate duty paid thereon amounts to Rs. 60,000. When the thirty lakhs are paid over to Government, application for the refund of the amount will probably be made on the ground of its being a public benefaction.

THE account of the discovery of the double character of the star Beta Aurigae by Miss Maury, given by Sir Robert Ball in the Christmas "Strand," reminds us of the new field for woman labour opening up in the United States. At many of the numerous observatories in the States, notably the Yerkes and Harvard College Observatories, permanent staffs of ladies are employed examining the stellar photograph plates taken, with the object of detecting what are known as variable stars—a work requiring both skill and patience. Ladies seem peculiarly fitted for this delicate work, and to the female assistants in the American observatories we owe some of the most interesting variable stars recently discovered.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

In reference to the derivation of this phrase, a correspondent writes:—The phrase, was originally "Mad as an atter." Here "mad" is used in the old English sense of angry (as it is still in America); and "atter" is the old form of adder. The present from is merely a corruption.

Mrs. Earle has an article in the "National Review" on mothers and daughters. She says:—"I think parents and friends might impress on girls how desirable marriage is for a woman before she is thirty. Even if the marriage offered does not reach her ideal she will probably find great happiness with the man who wishes to marry her."

Golf in the snow is by no means an ideal form of enjoyment, even for enthusiats. When the snow has been frozen, the red balls are perched on the snow with a delicious clearness which not even the crispest turf can compete with. There is, in fact, a teed ball for every shot; and it is only when a player would like to show the resources of his fine art in the delicacy of putting that the inevitable fly in the ointment of all human enjoyment appears. It is (says "The King") when the snow is soft and yielding that the fun to be obtained from playing the game among the snow is a sore trial and vexation of spirit. Then the ball is always burried, and its outer surface has a well-observed tendency to gather up a roll of snow, increasing in size enormously in the course of its travel.

A mouse was discovered in the room when a Cardiff professor was lecturing to a class mainly composed of women (says the "Western Mail"), and not one of them shrieked or moved from her seat.

A "collision" recently occurred on the Uganda Railway, British East Africa, that would be possible nowhere else on earth. A huge bull rhinoceros rushed out of the bush and charged at full speed the so-called "up mixed" train, which was slowing down as it approached the station Sultan Hamond, 213 miles from Mombasa. The train was stopped, and the "rhino" was discovered about 100 yards down the track. Slowly he returned to the jungle, and was lost to sight. He did not escape unharmed, for pieces of his thick skin were found adhering to the train. But the fierceness of his assault smashed the engine-step and splintered the inch and a-half footboard of the first carriage.

The United States Government is placing in the numerous lakes of the Grand Mesa, Colorado, the greatest trout hatchery in the world. It is estimated that the annual output after the first year will not be less than 25,000,000 trout.

Austrian motorists are up in arms against a Bill which has just been laid before the Reichsrath. By this Bill (says the "Autocar") the motorist is held to be responsible for all accidents in which he is concerned, unless he can prove that they are directly caused by the fault of another party. Cars which cannot be driven at more than twelve and a half miles an hour are exempt.

With all our high wages and boasted civilisation says a writer in the "Pall Mall Magazine," the fact remains that you will see more wretchedly poor in any of our great cities in a day than you will see in Japan in a lifetime. In other words, you will see no destitution in Japan. Though some are very poor, yet all seem to be well fed, clothed, and housed, and are invariably cheerful, and what is more surprising, invariably clean. There are no paupers in Japan, and therefore no workhouses or poorhouses, though there are many hospitals where the sick are healed gratuitously. Practically everyone can earn a living—would that we could say the same!

Mr. Adrian Ross, in "The Tatler," deplores the success of the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondence on the question "Do we believe?" The most disheartening point about it, he thinks, is the readiness of so many persons to state their belief for the benefit of anybody who has a spare copper and the patience to wade through a page of letters. "Real religious belief of the kind that sustains a man's soul is like the love of a true lover or the inspiration of a true poet. He does not care to talk freely about it, partly because he is unable to express it in mere words, partly because to do so would be a desecration. The old heathen libel upon Jews and Christians is true in the case of these babblers: when their holy of holies is unveiled there is in it an ass that brays.

A writer in "T.A.T." points out that if you go from London to Barrow, via Euston, you will have to pay some £1 2s. 01-2d. single fare; but if you will only go to St. Pancras, not far from Euston, and take a ticket for Belfast, via Barrow, you will be charged just a guinea, so that you go about seventy miles farther for a shilling less.

"Vanity Fair" says that at Sandringham, as in other great country houses, a good deal of the ladies' time is taken up with changing their dresses for the various events of the day. The once almost universal custom still obtains there of wearing smart gowns for breakfast, to be replaced shortly after by serviceable tweed or frieze for going out. Tea-gowns, or what may be called "Ascot" gowns for want of a better word, are worn for tea, and low dresses with diamonds for dinner.

When any important foreign lady is staying at Sandringham, the King always takes her into dinner, and should she be a good bridge player, she is invited to join His Majesty's table. The King however, will have no "duffers," no matter how exalted their rank, and the three best players among the party usually play right after night with their Royal host.

The following notification recently appeared in station orders at Aden:—Stationery.—389. The G. O. C. sanctioned the purchase locally of a bottle of red ink under the financial powers granted to him in A.R.I. (Army Regulations, India). Vol. III. Para. 6 (ii.) and 7 (ii.).

It is an old superstition that "tapping" sounds in a room prognosticate death. A correspondent of "Nature Notes" suggests the more prosaic explanation that these sounds are emitted from wooden furniture. "I have generally noticed," he says, "that I heard them after a sudden change in the temperature from heat to cold. Heat causes furniture to expand and open the interstices of the wood, which become filled with air. A sudden cooling, on the other hand, causes the wood to contract, and the interstices then close and forcibly expel the air with these explosive sounds."

The Rev. R. J. Campbell points out in the "Young Man" that most of Mr. Hall Caine's stories are adaptations of Biblical characters and situations to the modern world. Thus "The Bondman" is the story of Esau and Jacob, "The Manxman" that of David and Uriah, with Phil as David, Pete as Uriah, and poor Kate a Bathsheba. Mr. Campbell thinks that, of all Mr. Hall Caine's books, "The Manxman is the most subtle and most powerful.

It is strange to think that there once was a time when doctors were doomed to celibacy. It was at the conclusion of the mediæval period when medicine was in the hands of the monks. In France, the "British Medical Journal" recalls, the habit of celibacy persisted long after the practice of medicine had passed into lay hands. For two or three centuries the doctors protested, but in vain. The matter was finally laid before the Pope, and towards the end of the fifteenth century the vow was abolished.

The "Liverpool Post" tells of the case of an American tourist who was accosted in one of the parks in a German city by a policeman, who bade her hold up her gown, inasmuch as the trailing damaged the gravel, and also, he added, did the gown no good. She demurred pointing out that, in her opinion, the damage to the gown was of little consequence. At once the policeman produced a formidable looking book, in which equally formidable German, it was stated that to let a dress drag on the pathway was an offence against the law.

The "Speaker" says that some time after the outbreak of the South African war a distinguished man asked Lord Salisbury how long it would take to get rid of its effects on English policy and finance. "Thirty years," said Lord Salisbury coolly.

Referring to "the fetish of the working man—the demoralising theory that all workmen should be treated alike," Mr. Alexander Siemens, in his recent presidential address to the Institution of Electrical Engineers, narrated a personal experience of the disastrous effect of this policy. Twenty-five years ago he erected at Leeds the first continuous glass furnace for bottle-making, which avoided many difficulties of the old method, and with which the secretary of the trade union, who worked at the furnace, expressed his great satisfaction. Though prices were lowered the men earned more money but when the owners wished to put up more furnaces of the same kind the union threatened to withdraw all its members, the explanation being that they did not wish to see some of their men working under better conditions than others. To this decision the union adhered for nearly twenty years, and in consequence scarcely any glass bottles are now made in England.

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Most of the native papers proclaim the twentieth session of the Indian Congress to have been a great success. The "Gujerati" remarks: The Twentieth Session of the Indian National Congress has provided splendid success. Even those who had during the last two or three months been writing and talking so much about the waning of interest in the Congress movement have been constrained to change their views. The vast pavilion with the Congress colours presented a unique scene throughout the present session. It is not likely to be forgotten by those who have witnessed it. An enormous pavilion can not be without its acoustic defect. But even then the vast assemblage therein showed an amount of patience and enthusiasm that impressed every one present.

The "Praja Bandhu," of Ahmedabad, says:—The twentieth session of the Indian National Congress, for which grand and elaborate preparations had been going on for some months past under the supervision and guidance of veteran congressmen like the Hon'ble Sir F. M. Mehta and Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, was held at Bombay during this week, and we are glad to say it was a thorough success. This year's Congress was remarkable for more reasons than one because in the first place it was presided over by a Government ex-official who held the high post of the ruler of a Province in this country, and whose personality attracted a large number of delegates and visitors from all parts of the country, and in the second place it was attended by Sir William Wedderburn, who is not only an ex-President of the Congress but one of the best friends that we have in England, and who has sacrificed not a little to further our interests.

The "Indian Spectator" states: The Congress is a visible sign of the growth of a national spirit. It does not conduce any new investigation or dictate any new policy. It gives a unanimous and an authoritative expression to the opinions advanced in the press and elsewhere by those scattered voices which, strange to say, happen to strike a single note." In this singularity of note lies the strength of the Congress, and hence Sir Henry warned his hearers of the risks which they run by petty bickerings and dissensions, which, however natural and inevitable are corroding and dangerous symptoms. This kind of advice proves effective only when it proceeds from a disinterested third party: if it is pondered by an Indian, it only deepens the chasm. If Sir Henry's exhortation to his friends, to be tolerant, and to suppress and eradicate the signs of frailty inseparable from a nascent movement, bears early fruit, he will not have come to India altogether in vain. In accordance with the suggestion made to him in England Sir Henry Cotton will ask the Viceroy to be allowed to see him personally and present to him the resolutions of the Congress with an explanation. After Sir Henry's acknowledgment of the large-heartedness of Lord Curzon an acknowledgment which does infinite credit to Sir Henry's own large-heartedness in the circumstances of the case—we may fairly expect the Viceroy to receive the deputation in the spirit in which it is sent, and to reply to the President's representation in a manner which, it is to be hoped, will tend to sweeten the unnecessarily embittered relations between Lord Curzon's Government and a certain section of the press. If Sir Henry's exhortation restores peace within the Congress and his deputation smoothens its external relations with the powers from whom it has to obtain the concessions it asks, his visit to India will have proved remarkably successful. And it is only then that we shall also pronounce the Congress to have been an un-precedented success. We do not believe in mere numbers: they are attracted as easily as they are repelled. We must judge the tree by its fruits.

The "Rast Goftar" does not approve of the methods and the agents of the Congress, and observes:—As was anticipated by us last week, the twentieth sitting of the Indian National Congress proved, as far as the spectacular effect and the passing of the resolutions were concerned, to be a great success, if was, we need hardly mention, a record function, for which those entrusted with the conduct of the details deserve the highest praise. But there was, unfortunately, a rift in the lute caused by the irrepressible and incorrigible Babu Surendranath Bannerjee, who is never so happy as when he has his envenomed fling at the British Government. He said "the Russians in the matter of trusting their Asiatic subjects were distinctly more liberal than the British Government," and if he is really so much enamoured of the Russians, India will surely bless the day and the hour when he leaves her shores for those of Russia and establishes his daily "Bengalee" in the heart of that country. Babu Surendranath Banerjee has in all conscience, done great harm to the Congress cause and the country by his immoderate, rude and even abusive language in respect of Government and the sooner, therefore, he wreaks his vengeance on the British Government by turning his back upon his native land, and proceeds straight to St. Petersburg, the better for his country and his countrymen, who have suffered enough and are still suffering for the sin of a few of their immoderate and recalcitrant fellow-citizens. Let Babu Surendranath try his luck in Russia, for whose Government he has such inordinate regard and love, and let him there declaim one fine morning that the British in the matter of trusting their Indian subjects are distinctly more liberal than the Russian Government, and no ghost is required to tell us that long before the sun sets in the west, the learned Babu would find himself transplanted on a distant soil from which no Russian is known to return to his native land. We ask the Congress leaders if, after the most intemperate and unnecessarily disagreeable and discordant speech of the Bengalee Babu, who is acknowledged to be in the fore front of their ranks, any Indian with a scintilla of loyalty and gratitude in him for the British Government would care to join the movement?

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Most of the vernacular journals consider the Industrial Exhibition, like the Congress, to be a decided success. The "Gujarati" states: The Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition has converted the Oval into a Fairy Land. There was not a Congress delegate or visitor who was no delighted to see the brilliant arrangement made in connection with the Exhibition. The magnitude of the Exhibition, the variety and beauty of exhibits and shows, the beautiful electric lights that attract the notice of admiring visitors have produced an abiding impression on all. Such an exhibition could be organized perhaps only in a city like Bombay with its splendid resources. Its grandeur of the Exhibition and the brilliant success of the Twentieth Session of the Congress have once more demonstrated the actual and potential capacities of the local Congress workers. If the Exhibition had been an official affair, we have no doubt that those connected with it would have been overwhelmed with fulsome eulogiums in certain quarters for their organising capacity and skill. But all the delegates and visitors have borne unanimous and admiring testimony to the success of the laborious task zealously undertaken by the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas and his co-adjutors on behalf of the Congress.

A MAHOMEDAN UNIVERSITY.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks; Mr. Theodore Morison is hammering away at the idea of a Muhammadan University. At the Muhammadan Educational Conference, which met this year at Lucknow, he explained at some length his scheme of a Mussalman University. We have often said that though the Government may not recognise the Aligarh College as a chartered or statutory University, it is in the power of the authorities of that college to make it a real University. We notice that Mr. Morison recognises that it is the thing which is wanted and not the name. He advocates the development of the College into a University for Arabic learning and for physical science. With properly filled chairs in these subjects and the necessary appliances for study and research, the Aligarh College may well become, in substance, a University. It is a question of endowments given money, everything will follow in its train.

THE OLDEST M. P.

DEATH OF MR. SPENCER CHARRINGTON.

Mr. Spencer Charrington, Conservative member for the Mile-end (Tower Hamlets Division), died at his residence at Hunsdon, near Ware, Herts, on Sunday night, December 11. He had been ill for some time past, and the end was not unexpected.

Mr. Charrington, who was in his 86th year, was the oldest member of the House of Commons. He had sat for the Mile-end Division since 1885, was the head of the firm of Charrington and Co., brewers and was well-known for his philanthropic work in the East End of London.

At the General Election in 1900, he was returned by a majority of 1,160 over the Liberal candidate, the figures being:—

S. Charrington (C)	2,440
C. G. Clark (L)	1,280

Mr. Charrington's majorities at the 1892 and 1895 elections were 273 and 867 respectively.

In July last the Premier, in the presence of about 100 members of the House, presented Mr. Charrington with a silver cup in recognition of the remarkable all-night sitting. The inscription was as follows:—

Presented to Spencer Charrington, M.P. for the Mile-end Division of the Tower Hamlets, to commemorate the twenty-five and a half hours' sitting of the House of Commons, July 19-20, 1904, when he, at the age of eighty-six, voted in nineteen divisions and remained in attendance until the rising of the House. The gift of one hundred and seventy-eight colleagues.

Mr. Charrington's constituents also presented him with a tankard as a memento of the occasion.

A NIGHT IN THE AUSTRALIAN BUSH.

The scene of a lonely night I once spent in the bush was in the western plains of New South Wales, between the Gunningbar Creek and the steep-banked Macquarie River. It will ever be memorable to me, for it was my first experience of the vast loneliness and solitude of the plains and bush, and as the dawn succeeded the dark in the stillness of nature around I made then my first acquaintance with many birds that hitherto I had failed to come across in my daylight rambles.

After an afternoon's haymaking, with which I managed to combine a little quail-shooting—and the work lent itself readily to the sport, for the quail lay in numbers beneath the long rows of cut grass—I arrived at the homestead to find that Bill and Peter had gone off on a fishing expedition to the Macquarie and had left directions so that I could join them. After a hasty tea I started out across the five miles of intervening country, for I knew that with my little experience of the bush I must lose my way unless I managed to strike the river before sundown. The sun was already low; the laughing jackasses (the giant kingfishers of the bush) were uttering their weird laugh from many a quarter, and the galahs, or rose-breasted parrots, were already on the way homewards from their feeding-grounds, passing me in groups that brought vividly back to my mind the afternoon flight of the rooks at home. Across the old stock-lane the country changed its appearance from the stately bush and scrub to a hardened dry marshland covered with the hoofprints of cattle; and, to make the going more difficult, still, fallen logs, here and there brought down by floods in the rainy season lay half-hidden in the suncaked ground. All this unevenness was concealed beneath a tall and dense growth of yellow swamp-grass, breast-high. I was still a couple of miles from the river; the sun was now down; the rich gold streak along the horizon broadened out higher up in the sky and intermingled with a cold, yellowish green sky, and then again higher into the purple pall of the swift-approaching night. I could see now for miles above the waving expanse of grass; behind me, above the trees, the stars were peering out in quick succession from the purple of the heavens; and the broken rails of the old fence, which I had looked to for guide were getting very indistinct. I groped my way onwards in the swiftly falling darkness, and at last a fringe of trees and a gleam of water beneath them caught my eye. It was one of the lagoons in a bend of the river, the resort of innumerable wildfowl pigmy geese, egrets, cormorants, and wild-duck innumerable.

As I approached the noise that rose from this oasis was deafening; the lesser frogs kept up a continual chorus; at intervals deeper-voiced individuals abruptly joined in, "kerr-bunk," from the trees round flew some sulphur-crested cockatoos and a wild pig broke away from the long grass by my side. This district here is overrun with these porkers, commonly called Captain Cook's pigs, for they are supposed to have sprung from a few that the Captain had brought out with him and turned loose. Skirting the lagoon very gingerly I finally struck the river, but could see no sign of my friends, nor could I get any response to my repeated "Coo-ees," and there was nothing for it but to stop where I was for the night. I could see the broad sheet of water swirling down past me twenty feet below where I stood. Selecting a pine a few yards from the bank in the bend of the river where a few trees near the lagoon would serve as a break to the cold wind that was rising, I succeeded in making a fire, and lay down to disturbed slumbers. The novelty of the position made me wakeful, and the strange sounds around were disturbing; a band of emus passed near by and boomed in the distance, occasionally they seemed to dance a sort of corroboree amongst themselves, when the ground shook as if a herd of cattle had stampeded. There were other noises of creatures rushing through the grass probably pigs or kangaroos.

Before day-break the first twitter of a bird reached my ear, and while the new moon was still bright the first meadow lark rose from its slumber and broke into a full, clear, and varied song. By the time the moon had paled with the light of the rising sun I was searching for oats, but in spite of the chorus of frogs that were kept up most of the night it took me a quarter of an hour before I could find one.

In the river below a pair of musk-ducks were paddling about; it was the first and only time I had an opportunity of watching this strange variety, with the peculiar knob-like appendage to the lower bill; black ducks and mallard geese passed me frequently. Many varieties of herons perched on the tall trees around and a pair of spoonbills flew overhead. A pelican settled in the lagoon near at hand and several cormorants alighted on a stump on the edge and started preening themselves. The laughing jackass and many of its smaller and more gaudily plumaged relations made their appearance. The river-side echoed with the piercing voices of wild life and at last when I wended my way back to the homestead with a fine wild-pigeon and Murray cod hung across my shoulder to break the monotony of everlasting mutton I felt amply repaid for all the inconveniences of the night.—F. H. C. G. in the Westminster."

WITHDRAWING A CANADIAN GARRISON.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ESQUIMAULT.

The Toronto correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" quoted from the Toronto Globe "the announcement that the Imperial Government intends to withdraw the garrisons at Halifax and Esquimault, and the statement that the garrisoning of both places with well trained Canadian Regulars would be a far more popular method of contributing to Imperial defence than the granting of a million dollars yearly to the War Office.

Mr. G. F. Wyatt, who has recently returned from a tour of the Colonies on behalf of the Navy League explained to a "Westminster" representative the bearings of this proposal. "The garrisons named have little to do with the land defences of Canada," he said. "They are, however, intimately concerned with its naval defence. The importance of Esquimault as a naval base is no better understood generally by the man in the street" in Canada than it is by his contemporary in England. As a matter of fact, it is in war the only refitting place for the British Navy north of the Equator, between the Falkland Isles and Hong Kong. The Falkland Isles, as every schoolboy should be aware, are to the east of Cape Horn, and along the whole immense range of the American Continent to the Isle of Vancouver, and across the North Pacific and the China seas to our dependency in South China, there is no fortified coaling station to act as a base for our sea-power.

We have Wei-hai-Wei, indeed; but while it lacks guns it is useless as a place of storage for any considerable quantity of coal. When I was there in May of last year I found two basins—one of them completed, with the exception that there were no gates, and the other with the docky still lying about as they had been left by the workmen, when the order to discontinue their labour was received by them about two years previously.

If the mastery of the Pacific has any significance for the British Empire, Esquimault is a base that may, in the future possess incalculable importance to the whole British people. As for Halifax, it has, of course, served as a base for the North American squadron, which is now, it is said, to be withdrawn. Such a withdrawal would exactly correspond with the now adopted principle of naval warfare that our ships should be placed only where they are likely to encounter enemies. Not only our present excellent relations with the United States but our improved relations with France, with, above all the settlement of the Newfoundland difficulty' make the raids of any hostile cruisers on the Canadian coast unlikely, as, fortunately, Russia and Germany have no bases on the Canadian side of the Atlantic.

"In a certain sense, of course, the departure of the British garrisons is the removal of a visible link between the United Kingdom and its oldest daughter-State. On the other hand, this departure would sooner or later, be inevitable; and the fact that Colonel Denison, the President of the British Empire League and one of the strongest Imperialists in the Dominion, is reported to endorse strongly the proposal must be regarded as a favourable symptom."

M. Camille Terrgott, a well-known French engineer, is said to have invented a peculiar method of charging cloth with electricity in order to furnish heat to the wearer in cold weather. The idea is carried out, according to the "Tailor," by means of fine electric wires woven into the cloth, to charge which a very fine battery is needed. He calls his invention "The Electric Thermophile," and claims for it that it can be used in connection with all kinds of fabrics, and does not alter their ordinary appearance or their usual flexibility.

In Galashiels and Selkirk orders from Japan are keeping the mills very busy. The tweed trade has not been in so prosperous a condition for a long time. Some manufacturers report great pressure, and two firms have been compelled to lease additional premises to enable them to cope with the work. The Japanese material consists of a sharp strong warp of twelve cut yarn, with soft weft, and is proving very destructive to heddles, jute and wire heddles being utilised to overcome the difficulty. Orders already fulfilled have given the utmost satisfaction to the Japanese buyers.

A GREAT DOCK SCHEME.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF HARWICH.

ESTIMATED COST: £2,500,000.

A huge scheme of dock construction at Harwich is embodied it a Bill which is to come up for consideration during the next Session of Parliament. The project has been contemplated for some years past, and if carried into effect—as, indeed, it promises to be—it will have great influence upon the eastern coast trade, writes the "Westminster."

Harwich is already a place of some importance as a connecting link between this country and the Continent, but for long it has been seen that it is capable of great development, possessing, as it does, a fine natural harbour. Its trade is already the fourth largest in England, and the Board of Trade figures for last year give it a total return of £24,000,000 in exports and imports.

In a conversation with the solicitor to the promoters, Mr. Free, of New Broad-street—who, by the bye, assisted in the framing of the present Bankruptcy Act in conjunction with Mr. Chamberlain—expressed the view that the project is really of national and not merely local importance.

It is estimated that the total cost will work out at quite £2,500,000, he said. "We propose to acquire 250 acres of land, and of these over 100 will be converted into docks, warehouses, granaries, workshops, and so forth will be erected, and some idea of the plans upon which we will proceed may well be formed from the fact that there are to be 3,500,000 cubic feet of warehousing and 2,500,000 cubic feet of shedding.

We also propose to erect four jetties, each 600ft. in length, while entrance will be obtained through a lock 800ft. long and big enough to admit the largest vessel afloat. There will also be graving docks 800ft. and 700ft. long, and it will be possible for a vessel to commence unloading in thirty minutes from the time she arrives at Harwich.

The land we purpose to acquire is at the present time mud. Its frontage is a mile long, and here we shall erect a huge seawall. There will be an available depth of 20ft. of water at low tide and 38ft. at high water, while dredging will increase these.

It will therefore be possible for vessels to first have their cargoes landed and sent off either to London or the South at once, or to the Midlands and the North of England via Manningtree. But this is not all. There is always a great deal of delay caused in vessels coming to London on account of low water, fogs, and so forth on the Thames. We shall never have these things to contend against at Harwich. Under ordinary conditions it will be possible to get ships' cargoes into the markets at least a half-day earlier, and in some cases a good day sooner than by sending them to London. This, of course, is an important matter, especially in the case of perishables—articles of food and so on.

There is also to be anticipated a great saving upon the charges which are now made into London docks on dues, pilotage, lighterage, &c. The docks will be protected by the Suffolk coast, and there is to attain accommodation to be found between London and the Humber."

Should the Bill get through unopposed—and Mr. Free thinks it may—work will be found at once for about 2,000 men, exclusive of the general staff of engineers, clerks, timekeepers, and others, and the work will take a considerable time.

"NORTHERN GAMES."

One of the great attractions offered to the winter tourist during the past few years has been the "winter games" which have been held, in alternate years, in Norway and in Sweden. The varied nature of the programme, and the inclusion in it of competitions in so many branches of sport which are absolutely unknown to stay-at-home Englishmen, makes it peculiarly interesting when a home paper; and the beautiful, clear, crisp weather of a Scandinavian spring is so tempting that the number of visitors during the eight days given over to the "games" is likely to go on increasing from year to year.

When the last meeting was held in Stockholm four years ago, the greatest interest was taken in the many novelties that the games provided. Horse-driving on skis over a forty-mile course, from Upsala to Djursholm, for instance; trotting races on the frozen surface of Brunns Bay; racing with the big sladar, or driving sleighs, or the light kalkar, or skeleton sleighs, were all of them not only exciting but strange to any but Scandinavian eyes. And all these things, and still further novelties, will be included in the programme of the coming meeting.

The turn of Stockholm to hold the Northern Games has come round again; and Swedish Association "for aiding the progress of sport," over which the Crown Prince presides, is now busily engaged in making all the necessary arrangements. Skaters from all parts of the world are to be invited to compete for the world's figure-skating championship, and for the European speed-skating championship. Ski-racing, "skate sailing," and ice-yachting competitions will be held. Hockey and curling matches will be played. An event with the formidable title of bouldan sloping is to take place; but the explanation of this is re-assuring—it is only to be a speed-test in carrying despatches, among ski-runners, from town to town over a distance of about 150 miles. Ski jumping down steep inclines, ski-racing with the runners drawn by reindeers (this at Skansen) and by horses, sledge-driving with reindeers, and races on light horse-drawn sledges, will be quite new to those who have not seen them in Scandinavia before. Still more strange will be the racing in sparkestolting—races in small and light sledges or toboggans on which the competitor stands "shoving" himself along with one foot. Tobogganing will be seen at its best. Horseracing, steeplechasing, and hunting in the snow will also be held. And racing between sledging parties—presumably on the principle of the "team race"—and fishing competitions in the Archipelago among the islands will also enter into the sport. Swimming competitions will be held in a fine new bathing-house"; and automobile races on short straight ice-courses, and balloon races will go to make the programme a very comprehensive one.

The splendid system of gymnastics for which Sweden has become famous will be shown, and a display of the national dancing will be given in the theatre, as well as other purely national entertainments, and one evening during the "games" will be devoted to illuminations and a torchlight procession on skis. While the meeting is in progress, too, a special performance will be given at the opera, at which the works of national composers will be heard. The "games" will, according to present arrangements, begin on Saturday, February 4, and will conclude on February 12.

TH. CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Death from Cause
Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	2	1	7
Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	2	3	21
Market, Dhobi Talao, Panswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	6	8	18
Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Manalaxmi ...	2	1	11
Mazagon, Tarwady, and Nagpada, Kamathipura, Pardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada ...	4	3	25
Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	2	2	8
Mahim and Worli ...	1	1	10
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	0	11
Total ...	19	19	111
Total plague deaths to date ...	278,134	230,252	
Same date last year ...	26	26	102

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay January 5, 1905.

1. The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz and the Rifle Range at Ghat Cooper will be available for firing daily until further orders. The Commanding Officer trusts that members will take advantage of this and that Section Commanders will get their Sections on the Range so that their Sections may complete their Class-firing as soon as possible, and the Range may be reserved for practice for the Rifle Meeting.

2. The Cops Rifle Meeting will take place at Ghat Cooper from the 15th to 20th January 1905, both days inclusive. Prospectus of the Meeting can be obtained at Head-Quarters, where entries should be made as early as possible.

Matches in Class C of the Prospectus will be fired for at Ghat Cooper on Saturday afternoon of the 14th and 21st Instant, commencing each afternoon at 2.30. p.m.

Attention is invited to Bye-law 4 of the Prospectus Vis:—For all entries made on the Range for Matches 1, 2, 3 & 4, and 5 an extra charge of 4 annas will be charged for each match.

Matches IV and V are only open to those who have completed their Class Firing before the meeting.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

WRITERS AND READERS.

It will not be long before we have a book with the name of the Bishop of Birmingham on its title-page, for Mr. Murray is publishing some new sermons by Dr. Gore.

Publishers are now winding up the "autumn season," and preparing their lists for the Spring. It promises to bring rather a large number of books some of them very interesting.

Mr. Murray hopes to publish the Essays by the Marquis of Salisbury, K. G. quite early in the new year. The Quarterly articles selected for the two volumes were written in the years 1861 to 1884. Each article is accompanied by a note explaining the immediate circumstances to which it referred.

Canon Beeching, who has recently edited a volume of Canon Ainger's sermons, is now preparing another of his lectures and essays. These deal chiefly—indeed, almost entirely—with literary subjects. As an essayist Canon Ainger caught some of the spirit of his great master, Charles Lamb.

A volume of the plays and poems of Ben Jonson will appear next month in Newnes' Thin paper Classics. It will include all the best plays of Shakespeare's great friend and rival—beginning with Volpone—and the cream of his poetry. A special feature has been made of the songs from the plays and the masques.

Mademoiselle Helene Vacaresco, the friend of the Queen of Roumania, has a new book coming out with Messrs. Harper. It consists of songs and other folk-lore which she has personally collected among the Roumanian peasants, and which she here renders into English verse and prose. As is stating, the volume—it is entitled Songs of the Valiant Voivods—will be daintily printed.

There are more than twenty fresh poems in the collected edition of Mr. William Watson's poems which Mr. John Lane is about to publish. In his introduction Mr. J. A Spender dwells upon two notes as being characteristic of Mr. Watson. One is his power of conveying illuminative criticism in poetical form. The other is a descriptive and creative style of poetry, which suggests Wordsworth, while it is apart from him.

It is proposed that a volume of the new edition of Grove's Dictionary of Music shall be published every year. This will mean energetic work, for the Dictionary is being thoroughly revised and partly rewritten. When it is finished, four years from now it will be great storehouse of up-to-date musical knowledge. The preparation of the new Grove is, of course, in the hands of Mr. Fuller Maitland.

Mr. Heinemann announces a book on Cardigan Priory as it was in the olden days. It is by Miss Emily M. Pritchard who has made a long and careful study of her subject. Cardigan and its priory had at one time a wide reputation, being known both in Britain and abroad. A Dutch map, which is given in Miss Pritchard's volume, represents the most faithful contemporary record of that part of our islands.

The Irish literary movement will be specially to the front in the last week of the year. The Irish National Theatre Society then opens its season in Dublin. Two pieces, On Baile's Strand by Mr. W B Yeats, and Spreading the News by Lady Gregory are to be played nightly. Then Mr W B Yeats's Kathleen Ni Houlihan and Mr J M Synge's In the Shadow of the Glen are to be given alternately.

To their art Library Messrs. Newnes are adding a volume on that great Italian master, Titian. The selection of pictures for it has been made with much care, and so every phase of his art is adequately represented. Many of his finest subjects, which had not previously been reproduced in Britain on his work, will be found in the volume. Prominence is given to some comparatively unknown subject pictures, and the book altogether will agreeably reflect and interpret the art of Titian.

Two volumes of interest to students and readers of Lamb are being issued by the De La More Press. One is Falstaff's Letters, by Jem Smith, whom Lamb immortalised as the founder of the Chimney Sweeps' Feast. The hand of Elia is clearly traceable in this volume, which will be reprinted in the King's Classics. The other book is the first volume of the De La More Lamb Shakespeare for Young People—the Tempest, with illustrations by Miss Helen Stratton.

Mr. Werner Laurie announces a new novel by that well-known journalist and writer Mr. Charles Lowe. It is entitled A Lindsay's Love, and is a tale of the Tuileries and the Siege of Paris. Its central figure is David Lindsay, a young Scot, who, studying in Paris at the outbreak of the Franco-German war, joins the foreign Legion of the Friends of France and plays a conspicuous part during the siege. Other characters are the Emperor Louis Napoleon, a lady palmist known at the prophetess of the Second Empire, and Margaret Gordon, the heroine of the tale.

A very full life of General Lee, the Confederate soldier has recently appeared in America. It is in the form of his Recollections and Letters, which have been prepared by his son Captain Lee. They show Lee both as a soldier and as a statesman who, when the war was over, did his best towards the reconstructions of his country. He was of course an officer in the United States Army when the war broke out. He died in 1870, and the success which this book has had is a tribute to the place he now holds in the memory of all Americans. This life will be published here in the spring.

The Clarendon Press collotype facsimile of the autograph manuscript of Keats's Hyperion is being held back still January in order to allow another manuscript, which came to light a few weeks ago, to be published with it. This is the version of the same poem composed by Keats in the autumn of 1819 under the title of the Fall of Hyperion: a Vision. It is being printed from a copy which came into the possession of the late Lord Houghton, for the original MS. is not known to exist. The present manuscript was lost for many years until it was lately re-discovered by the Early of Crewe, who has kindly given permission for its publication. It contains twenty-one hitherto unpublished lines and supplies many important corrections of the printed text of the poem.

Sir Charles Elliot has written an introduction to a book on The Masai: Their Language and Folklore, which the Oxford University Press will publish. Some interesting sixpenny reprints are announced by Messrs. Chatto for the early months of 1905. They include Mr. James Payn's Lost Sir Massingberd, Mr. Robert Buchanan's God and the Man, and Emile Zola's Paris.—The official life of the late Marquis of Dufferin is now so well forward that Mr. Murray may be expected to issue it during January. The writing of it was undertaken by Sir Alfred Lyall at the request of the family.—Out of Work, a book by Mr. Frances A Keller, which Messrs. Putnam are about to publish, is a study of American employment agencies, their treatment of the unemployed, and their influence upon homes and business.—Mr. Munsey is to issue a British edition of a new monthly which he has started in America. The All-Story Magazine and the first number appears to-day. It is a companion magazine to the Munsey, but as the name indicates, consists only of fiction. It is printed on a light paper, and the price of it is 6d. The English publishers are Messrs Horace Marshall and Son.

Adeline Sergeant, whose death at the comparatively early age of fifty-four recorded, was a capable novelist in regular and prolific practice. She commenced novelist (if that is English) in 1883, and in the twenty-two remaining years of her life she wrote no less than thirty novels, one year actually producing five. The interesting statement is added that of these novels the best known is the Yeoman's Seal. This is interesting, because that novel was published anonymously, and made its success as an anonymous work, though the authorship was soon acknowledged One can well understand the impulse of a writer of established reputation to test it by an occasional anonymous book. The author of Waverley, as we know, made up his mind to test as a nameless unhelped and unhampered by the reputation of the author of Marmion and its successful successors. Where the previous reputation is a good business asset, the experiment is made as a rule no doubt against the advice of the publisher, and perhaps at some pecuniary risk. In Miss Sergeant's case, however, the experiment was successful in every way. Nor was its success due to any such elaborately advertised mystery as carried. The Love-Letters of an English Woman to its brief canonisation. Miss Sergeant's last novel has been published by Mr. Long with the somewhat ominous title of The Waters of Oblivion.

The Outlook is about to become a sixpenny paper, and talks about reviving the style and status of the Saturday Review of the sixties. One can only say that it has been a very clever, candid and readable paper as a threepenny journal and wish it a still wider audience at double the price. Another weekly journal which some of us peruse regularly with pleasure and profit is also about to undergo a change that is the Publishers' Circular. A company is being formed by Mr. Edward Marston—Mr. E. B. Marston, to whom in the past it has owed so much—a company in which it is understood that the houses of Murray and Longmans are both to take an interest, to purchase the paper from the liquidators of the firm of Messrs. Sampson Low. Mr. E. B. Marston will continue his much appreciated services as editor. The present Christmas Number of the Publishers' Circular, by the way, is an admirable and most richly illustrated guide for those who [illegible]

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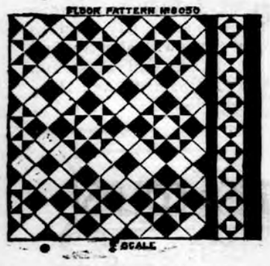

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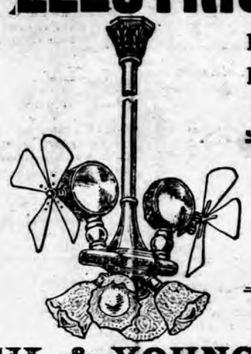

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, 'the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

...eed not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fever, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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NEW DESIGNS in TABLE WARE.

Butter, Rs. 14-8.

Toast, Rs. 5.

We would direct particular attention to the compact and useful combinations shown here. Essentially suitable for Chota Hazri, &c.

We have just received Several quite new and unique patterns in Table Gongs. See illustration and prices below.

Rs. 40.
Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.

Rs. 22.
Eggs, Toast, Butter with Spoons.

Rs. 8
Table Flower Vase.

Rs. 38. Cruet in combination with Egg Cups, Spoons and Butter dish.

Rs. 30. Egg Stand, Six Cups and Spoons, gilt inside.

Rs 60.
Breakfast dish, 3 pieces.

Rs. 5-8.
Toast.

Rs. 44. Crystal Salad Bowl and Servers.

Rs. 5.
Toast.

Rs. 110. 11" Breakfast dish with Stand Spirit Lamp, Drainer and E. P. plate.

Rs. 75. Breakfast dish 3 pieces.

Rs. 20. Toast Rack and Butter dish with Knife.

Rs. 37. Butter dish and Cruet with Butter Knife and top to dish.

Rs. 33.
Claret Jug.

Rs. 47,
Table Gong mounted on oak Stand. The two bells have each a different tone and are supported by Horn standard mounted to represent Dolphin.
Other New Patterns, Rs. 30, 34 and 49.

Rs. 29.
Claret Jug.

Rs. 38. Entree dish convertible into two dishes by removal of handle.

Rs. 20 Chop dish and Cover.

Rs. 80. Asparagus dish with Server and sauce boat

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Pears' Soap

beautifies the complexion, keeps the hands white and imparts a constant bloom of freshness to the skin. As it is the best and lasts longest it is the cheapest.

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ARE NOT ONLY OF THE BEST QUALITY

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Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS

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NONE OF E. J. LEE'S
CLEMENT CARS
TOOK PART IN THE DELHI-BOMBAY TRIALS

on account of the unsatisfactory rules which governed the same. These rules were not in consonance with the rules governing Reliability Trials in Europe. The following paragraph appeared in the "Indian Sporting Times" of 30th October:—

THE REASON WHY?

On mentioning the proposed Delhi to Bombay Motor run Mr. Lee waxed wrath and wanted to know the reason why the race was being run and whether it was really intended to be a reliability trial to prove to the public the worth of the respective cars entered; if so, he wanted to know why the said cars should not be shown to their best advantage and why professional drivers and chauffeurs should be barred. He pointed out the fact that in all motor races which are run in Europe ninety per cent. of the drivers are professionals; amateur drivers are practically in the minority in such races. Then again he wanted to know why the car should be privately owned. This rule he said is never enforced in Europe. Mr. Lee's idea of a reliability race is that it should be run on similar lines to the big races and that the trade should have a fair chance and no favour and that the running capabilities of the respective cars should be shown off to the FULLEST EXTENT, nothing and nobody being barred

Mr. E. J. Lee's Clément Cars have undergone the severest tests in India and could easily have taken part in the Delhi-Bombay Trials, BUT were **not** entered on account of the unsatisfactory conditions included in the rules.

THE CLÉMENT

has proved its ability to win races and reliability Trials under the most exacting conditions in Europe, the following being a few of the successes achieved:—PARIS-VIENNA RACE.

5 CLÉMENT CARS FINISHED OUT OF 5 STARTERS, BEATING 123 CARS OUT OF 137.

Laffrey Hill Climb, voiturette, firs; voiture legére (four passengers) first.
Circuit des Ardennes, voiturettes, second.
Welbeck, voiturettes, first.
Deauville, voiturettes (four passengers) first.
„ „ (two passengers) second and third
„ voiture legére (four passengers) second.

Province, voiturettes, first and third.
Ventoux Hill Climb, voiture legére (four passengers) first.
„ „ „ (two passengers) first.
„ „ voiturettes (nine passengers) first.
„ „ „ (four passengers) first.

Gaillon Hill Climb, voiturettes, first.
Spa Meeting, voiturettes, first.
„ voiture legére, second.
Huy Hill Climb, voiturettes first and second.
„ voiture legére, first.
(four passengers) first.

The Clément is second to none for simplicity, reliability, easy manipulation and economy; is thoroughly up to date in every shape and form, with marvellous brakes and a foot accelerator that enables it to be driven at the rate of 5 to 35 miles an hour on the top speed, clear proof of this can be given intending purchasers who bring a stop watch with them.

E. J. Lee advertises "Don't buy a Motor Car until you have had a free trial on a Clément" and he begs the public not to do so, talk is very cheap all the world over, but seeing is believing and he is willing to give any *bona fide* intending purchaser an exhaustive trial over any distance or up any hill to prove his assertion that there is not a better car than the Clément. The 10 H. P. 2 Cylinder Clément, selling in London for £350, is offered by E. J. Lee for sale in Bombay at Rupees 5,400.

Legal steps will be taken against anybody who wrongly and wilfully represent themselves as Agents for Clément Cars. MR. E. J. LEE is sole Agent for the whole of India. Only agents duly authorized by him may sell Clément Cars in India.

E. J. LEE, Sole Agent for India,

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